FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 231 *30 November 1978*

ALBANIA

Cami Speaks at National Day Celebration B 1
Wreath-Laying Ceremony B 3
More on Wreath-Layings B 3
People's Assembly To Meet on 25 December B 3

BULGARIA

National Assembly Session Opens; Zhivkov Present C 1
Zarev on 1979-80 Plan C 1
More on Zarev Report C 2
Belchev Reports on Budget C 3
Todoriev Reviews Power Development C 4
Central Committee Plenum Discusses Plan, Budget C 5
Communique on Mladenov's Visit to Belgium Reported C 5
Kubadinski Holds Lisbon Talks With Democratic Movement C 6
Tanchev Receives Ethiopian Peasants Delegation C 6
BTA Commentator Claims U.S. Fans Campaign Against Cuba C 6
Zhelev Attacks Western Maneuvers in Caribbean C 7
[NARODNA ARMIYA 23 Nov]
PLO Representative Holds Press Conference on Solidarity Day C 8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Charter 77 Document Reveals Nuclear Power Plant Accidents D 1
[Vienna KURIER 29 Nov]
Reportage on Ethiopian Leader Mengistu's Official Visit D 2
Arrives, Talks Begin D 2
Wreath-Laying Ceremony D 3
Talks Continue D 3
Mutual Issues Discussed D 3
Husak Hosts Reception D 4
Husak Addresses Reception D 4
Mengistu Addresses Reception D 6
Syrian, Palestinian TU Congresses Discussed D 7
[Kozik in PRACE 28 Nov]
Further Reportage on Indra-Led Delegation to Japan D 8
Meets Japanese Deputies D 8
Reception Honors Delegation D 9
Drasko Cites Manifestations of Subversion in Bratislava D 9
[VECERNIK 24 Nov]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Further Reportage on Mengistu's Official Visit E 1
Joint Communique Issued E 1
Joint Declaration Signed E 2
Ends Visit, Departs E 3
Deputy Foreign Minister Nier Visits Copenhagen E 3
Honecker Sends Messages to 'Arafat, Waldheim E 4
Border Agreement Protocol Signed With FRG E 4
Joint Resolution Submitted to UN for Ban on New Weapons E 5
Briefs: Joint Polish Medicine Exchange E 5

HUNGARY

Reportage on Official Visit of Syria's Al-Asad F 1
Arrives, Lays Wreath F 1
Talks Begin, Awards Presented F 2
Talks Continue [Damascus] F 2
Kadar Addresses Dinner [Damascus] F 3
Al-Asad Addresses Dinner [Damascus] F 4
Leaders Send Messages on Yugoslav National Day F 5
Presidential Council Greets Albanian Anniversary F 6
Bilateral Romanian Trade Talks Reported F 6
Budapest Paper Interviews PLO Leader 'Arafat F 6

POLAND

Wojtaszek Meets With Fraser in Australia G 1
Jaroszewicz Meets With State Prizes Committee Presidium G 1
Philippines' Resources Minister Visits G 1
PZPR Journal Reviews Volume of Brezhnev's Speeches, Articles G 2
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Expresses Solidarity With Palestinians G 2
Kielce Party Plenum Discusses Socioeconomic Tasks G 3
[TRYBUNA LUDU 24 Nov]
Briefs: Wroclaw Air Links Reopened; Ethiopian Peace Committee's Visit G 3

ROMANIA

Reportage on RCP CC Plenum Session on 29 Nov H 1
Report on Session H 1
Speakers Support Stand H 2
Ceausescu Speech H 4
Resolution Approves Ceausescu Activities H 8
Defense Minister Coman Addresses Meeting on Warsaw Pact H 13
[SCINTEIA 28 Nov]
Interior Minister Addresses Meeting on Warsaw Pact H 14
[SCINTEIA 28 Nov]
Press Carries Support Messages for Ceausescu Stand H 15
AGERPRES Comments on Romania's Defense Policy H 15

AGERPRES Views Economic Development as Strengthening Defense H 16
Ceausescu, SCINTEIA Mark Yugoslav National Anniversary H 17
Ceausescu Message on Solidarity Day With Palestinian People H 18
Ceausescu, Manescu Congratulate Ilieshi, Shehu on Albanian Day H 19
[SCINTEIA 28 Nov]
Press Marks Albanian Day H 20
Ceausescu Wishes Boumediene Speedy Recovery H 20
[SCINTEIA 25 Nov]
Ceausescu Congratulates Zaire President on National Day H 21
[SCINTEIA 24 Nov]
'Scientific Session' Marks State Anniversary H 21
Ambassador Opposes UN Office of Human Rights Commissioner H 22
Earthquake Engineering Congress Held in Bucharest H 22

YUGOSLAVIA

Spiljak Submits Report to TU Congress 21 Nov I 1
PRC Official Gives Statement to TANJUG on SFRY Visit I 10
Sukrija Addresses Conference on Korean Reunification I 11
TANJUG Interviews PLO Official on International Solidarity Day I 12
Briefs: Soviet Bank Delegation I 12

CAMI SPEAKS AT NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION

LD292246Y Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Speech by Tefta Cami, AWP Central Committee member and minister of education, at a meeting in Tirana organized by the AWP and the Council of Ministers to celebrate the 66th anniversary of Albania's independence and the 34th anniversary of Albania's liberation]

[Text] Tirana, 29 Nov, ATA--Today, the Albanian people far and wide in our socialist Albania, said Tefta Cami, magnificently celebrate two glorious events of their history: the 66th anniversary of the proclamation of the national independence and the 34th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution.

The proclamation of independence on November 28, 1912, she continued, constitutes an event of great historic importance and marks a new stage in the struggle of our people for freedom and independence. That day in the hero-city of Vlore, the great patriot, the statesman and the outstanding diplomat Ismail Qemali, assisted by the brave man, the Qisan and Arden patriot of heroic Kosovo Isa Boletini and other patriots from all the regions of Albania, organised the great assembly and signed the historic pact: "From now on, Albania should become a state apart, free and independent", in which two fundamental tasks were synthesized: The proclamation of the national independence and the founding of the Albanian independent state. That day, too, they hoisted the red double headed eagle flag, which symbolized the aspirations and the struggles of our people for freeom, sovereignty and national unity, for the creation of a single Albania, which would include inside its borders the Albanian territories and all the Albanian people. Our party and people honour with profound admiration, respect and gratitude all the efforts and the struggle for freedom and independence of our predecessors, as well as the great work of the patriots, who dedicated their life to our national cause. Today, all the Albanians honor [words indistinct] the day of November 28. It is celebrated by our brothers of the same blood, of the same language, of the same type and history, the Kosovo brothers, the Albanians residing in their territories in Macedonia and Montenegro, as well as by all the emigrated Albanians, who were forced to leave their hearths and territories and emigrate abroad as a result of the policy of denationalisation pursued by the foreigners. On this occasion we address revolutionary greetings to all of them wishing: Happy the national day of the proclamation of the independence.

The proclamation of Albania's independence and the founding of the Albanian state opened a new even higher stage in the history of our people, though only one of the tasks of the programme was carried into effect whereas that of the preservation of the territorial integrity and the unification of the Albanian territories in a free national state remained unrealised. Therefore, the victory of 1912, no matter how great and important it was to the [word indistinct] of the Albanian nation, was not complete and final.

Under those conditions our people did not give up the arms, but fought arms in hand, recording other heroic events in their glorious history even after 1912.

But, Tefta Cami went on, "the hope of salvation and security for the future" for our people emerged only on November 8, 1941, when Comrade Enver Hoxha founded here, in red Tirana, the Communist Party of Albania (today the PLA).

Under its leadership, November 29, 1944 was written in golden letters in the history of our people, which as Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, "marked the great day of the genuine revival of our people, the demarcation line where the old world ends for them and where the new world, the brilliant epoch of socialism, begins".

Further on Comrade Tefta Cami said:

The more we depart in time from November 29, 1944, the more magnificent appears before us the titanic anti-fascist national liberation war, the more brilliant and immortal appears before us the deed of the party, the more shine the sacrifices, courage and bravery of our people. [words indistinct] fully and proudly celebrating November 28 and 29, the speaker said further on, we all clearly see to what heights the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha raised the Albanian peoples, Socialist Albania in these 34 years.

Having spoken about the successes in various fields of life, Tefta Cami said:

All the victories attained in our country are the deed of the party.

All these successes have been achieved through struggle and the making of sacrifices. Over these 34 years our party has had to clash with and be victorious over the interferences of the Yugoslav revisionists, the Khrushchevite revisionists and the Chinese revisionists.

The anti-Albanian and anti-Marxist stand of the Chinese leadership was unanimously condemned by the entire Albanian people, world progressive public opinion, who [word indistinct] powerfully in defence of Socialist Albania.

Life has proved that all those who have tried and will try to raise their hand against our party and people have failed and will fail with shame because all the enemies of Marxism-Leninism and of the peoples who fight for freedom and national independence are doomed to failure by history.

Speaking about the foreign policy of our party and state, Tefta Cami emphasized that it has been and remains a policy of proletarian principles. In his speech with the electors, Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasized that "the policy of our state and party is guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, it defends the lofty interests of our socialist homeland, supports the revolutionary movement of the working class and the struggle of the peoples for freedom, independence and sovereignty."

The situations created today in the world are fraught with dangers because of the aggressive and expansionist policy of U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and Chinese chauvinism.

The two imperialist superpowers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union are the biggest aggressive powers history has ever known. The development of events also proves that the theory of the "Three Worlds", is an anti-Marxist and reactionary theory. The latest practices [word indistinct] of the Chinese revisionists, too, such as the signing of the treaty with the Japanese militarists, Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to the ASEAN reactionary countries, China's inundation by various U.S. delegations, beginning with the Senate and capitalist monopoly delegations and ending with those of the C.I.A., reveal the great gallop China is making towards collaboration with U.S. imperialism and world reaction. Since it, too, aspires to become a new superpower, it continues to develop its hegemonic policy [word indistinct] regions of the world, including also the intrigues it hatches up in the Balkan Peninsula.

Today, Socialist Albania has friends and wellwishers everywhere in the world. It has the genuine Marxist-Leninist parties, the proletariat and progressive peoples, who see in the Albanian people and their [words indistinct] for freedom, independence and social progress, Tefta Cami emphasized in conclusion.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD291558Y Tirana ATA in English 1130 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 29 Nov, ATA--On occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution, homage was paid and wreaths were laid on the martyrs' graves of the homeland in Tirana today before noon.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of the CC of the PLA, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, the Central Council of the ATU, the General Council of the Women's Union of Albania, the Central Committee of the Labour Youth Union of Albania, the Ministry of People's Defence, the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian people, the Tirana district party committee and the Executive Committee of Tirana District People's Council.

During this ceremony, the brass band played funeral marches and the national anthem.

Military men and young pioneers stood guards of honour.

More on Wreath-Layings

LD291600Y Tirana ATA in English 1133 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 29 Nov, ATA--On occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution, delegations of the sister communist Marxist-Leninist parties, which are on a visit to this country upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Party of the Labour of Albania, paid homage and laid wreaths on the martyrs' graves of the homeland, in Tirana, today before noon.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY TO MEET ON 25 DECEMBER

AU252014Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 25 Nov 78 AU

["Decree To Convene the First Session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly"]

[Text] In conformity with Articles 68 and 77 of the constitution, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has decided:

To convene the People's Assembly in its first session of the ninth legislature on Monday, 25 December 1978, at 1000 hours.

This decree comes into force immediately.

Tirana, 25 November 1978

On behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

[Signed] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman; Telo Mezini, secretary

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS; ZHIVKOV PRESENT

AU291554Y Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 29 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 29 Nov, BTA--The 9th session of the 7th Bulgarian National Assembly opened here today. The Assembly is to discuss and approve the uniform plan for socio-economic development of the country in 1979 and 1980 and the 1979 budget. The Bulgarian parliament will discuss for the first time a bill for a two-year economic plan. This new turn in planning proceeded from the consistent efforts of the government to improve and link better the current and the long-distance planning.

Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the State Planning Committee, will report on the two-year plan. Mr Belcho Belchev, Bulgarian minister of finances, will explain the 1979 budget.

An amendment and addendum to the bill on the people's councils and on continuing their mandate, as well as an amendment and addendum to the electoral bill will be also submitted for discussion and approval by the members of parliament.

The National Assembly is to approve the normative decrees of the State Council issued between the former and the present sessions. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1430 GMT on 29 November adds that "the opening ceremony was attended by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman; Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union."]

Zarev on 1979-80 Plan

AU291610Y Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 29 Nov 78 AU

[Report by Kiril Zarev, chairman of the State Planning Committee, on the draft plan for 1979 and 1980 to the Ninth Session of the Seventh Bulgarian National Assembly on 29 November 1978 in Sofia]

[Text] Sofia, 29 Nov, BTA--The 1978 national revenue is expected to rise by some 6 per cent as against 1977. The revenue's almost entire growth is to be achieved through a growth in labour efficiency. This was announced by Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and president of the State Planning Committee, who read a report on the 1979 and 1980 draft-plan before the National Assembly.

He said that this year, too, the process of improving the national economy structure continued. As Mr Kiril Zarev said industrial output was expected to rise by 7 per cent over 1977. Particularly dynamic rates of development are specific for machine building, the output of which has marked a growth of 11.4 per cent, also for the chemical and petrochemical industries whose rates of growth are 10 per cent.

The measures that were taken with a view to making [up] for the losses inflicted by natural disasters and with a view to gathering the yield in time and without waste, resulted in a growth of the agricultural output which is expected to be 5 per cent.

It was also announced that this year's funds spent on building up economy's material and technological base would amount to 5800 million leva.

Mr Kiril Zarev noted the intensive development of the country's foreign economic relations. The process of comprehensive get-together with the Soviet Union runs deeply and steadily. This year Bulgaria's trade is expected to exceed by 12.8 per cent the 1977 figures.

The successful economic development is having a beneficial effect on the implementation of this country's living standard programme. Public consumption funds are expected to rise by 4.8 percent.

More on Zarev Report

AU291615Y Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 29 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 29 Nov, BTA--The bill on national sociceconomic development in 1979 and 1980 provides for the national income to grow in 1979 by about 7 percent as compared to the expected 1978 index and by another 7.2 percent in 1980 compared to the 1979 basis.

Mr Kiril Zarev, who reported to the National Assembly on the two-year socio-economic plan, underlined that production will proceed developing at accelerated rates. Its output will grow by 7.8 percent in 1979 and by 8.6 percent in 1980. Priority will be given to the key branches for the transfer of scientific and technological achievements to the national economy, for expanding the export capacities of the country and for raising the effectivity of production. The relative share of machine-building, chemical industry, metallurgy and power generation production in the general bulk of the industrial output is to go up from 49.8 percent in 1979 to 52.3 in 1980.

As Mr Zarev stressed, the bill creates prerequisites for furthering agriculture, for a wide-scale transfer of industrial methods in farming and animal husbandry. Taking into consideration the adverse natural and climatic conditions which exercised their impact on this branch's development in last two or three years, the farm produce is planned to increase by 7 percent in 1979 and by 4.8 percent in 1980.

Mr Zarev attached special attention to raising the effectivity and quality of production. The bill provides for labour efficiency to grow by 6.7 percent in 1979 as compared to 1978 and by 7 percent in 1980 as compared to 1979. The bill also provides for a series of measures for an accelerated development of some strategical trends in scientific and technological progress, namely: electronization, robotization, chemization and biological backing of the national economy. About 8000 scientific developments are expected to be transferred to practice in the two-year period.

The capital investments are planned to reach 6,100 million leva in 1979 and 6,400 million leva in 1980. About 69 percent of the funds invested in material production will be spent on its updating, reconstruction and expansion. The line of stepped-up completion of the projects under construction will be continued, as well as the concentration of capital investments. Over half of the investments in economy will be channelled to industry.

Mr Zarev stressed that in the two following years the conditions for a further intensive promotion of the country's foreign economic contacts will be expanded, as well as for her active participation in the socialist economic integration and for bringing her closer to the Soviet Union in all spheres of life. Bulgaria will take an increasingly active part in the specialization and industrial joint production with the other socialist countries. She will develop her economic and trade cooperation with the non-socialist countries on a reciprocally profitable basis.

The speaker pointed out that the country will expand her economic contacts with the developing countries, to whom she will deliver machinery, installations and complete plants. She will assist them in the field of scientific research.

"In the results of the planned intensive development of the foreign economic relations the overall trade in the next two years is to grow by about 9 percent annually. The structure of the exports is to be improved.

About half of the overall volume of trade will consist of mechanical engineering products and the share of machine-building, chemistry and metallurgy in it will reach 62 percent altogether in 1980," said the speaker.

Further on Mr Zarev discussed the section of the bill pertaining to the further raising of the living standard of the Bulgarian people. He maintained that the real income per capita of the population will increase by 3.2 percent in 1979 and by 3.6 in 1980.

The speaker mentioned the growth of the salaries as the major source of increase of the real income. He also stressed that the growth of public consumption funds by 5.3 percent in 1979 and by 4.7 in 1980 will secure a steady development of education, culture, health care and social securities.

About 165,000 new dwellings will be constructed in the next two years. The number of beds in hospitals will increase by 3,800. The bill provides for measures for furthering and improvement of the educational system.

The section of the bill dealing with the [words indistinct] development of the country included measures, whose realization will secure better conditions for the development of culture and the arts, for conservation and restoring of the natural environment, for improvement of the labour safety precaution standards, etc.

In conclusion Mr Zarev dwelled on some factors which will guarantee the successful implementation of the two-year socio-economic development plan, namely, the rational use of material resources and workforce and the improvement of the scientific servicing of production.

Belchev Reports on Budget

AU291655Y Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 29 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 29 Nov, BTA--The government-submitted 1979 draft-budget, provides for the revenue to amount to 10,873 million leva and the expenditure to 10,853 million leva, thus making revenue exceed expenditure by 20 million leva.

As Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, said in his report, a substantial rise in the financial resources was planned for next year on the basis of a more rational utilization of all the labour process' factors. He said that compared to the 1978 budget, the draft for next year provided for the revenue to rise by 5.8 percent. Minister Belcho Belchev paid attention to the fact that the 1979 budget, being the basic financial plan of the socialist state, relied exclusively on the results of production's improved qualitative indices. As he noted, those entries into the budget which depend on the dynamic and effective development of the economy, were to go up to 90 percent.

It is outlined for 1979 that the turnover tax as a basic entry into the budget will amount to 3,071 million leva. The economic ministries and organizations profit installments will total 3,464 million leva.

Dwelling on expenditure, Minister Belchev said that the prevailing part of it (6,081 million leva) would go no new basic funds, mining and prospecting, designing work, etc. Capital investments will go mainly to the top-priority economic branches. The budget will finance the better part of the capital investments to be injected in the non-production sphere--923 million leva. It is also proposed for 1979 that capital investments to the tune of 158 million leva should go to environmental conservation and restoration.

Minister Belcho Belchev reported that 681 million leva would go into housing construction, of which 177 million were to be budget-shouldered, while the remaining sum was to be shouldered by the municipal councils, enterprises, the population's own sums and credits from the state savings bank.

He stressed that the planned expenditure on social and cultural undertakings--a total of 3,786 million leva--was to rise substantially compared to 1978. Of the above sum 903 million leva will go into education, 628 million leva into the maintenance of medical and children's establishments. The expenses on culture will amount to 190 million leva, those on social security to 1,973 million leva. A total of 469 million leva are to be spent on research and development work.

Minister Belcho Belchev said that the foreign currency and finance balance of the country would be increasingly determined by international labour division, by Bulgaria's active participation in socialist economic integration, by her all-round closeness with the Soviet Union.

Todoriev Reviews Power Development

AU292017Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 29 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 29 Nov, BTA--The National Assembly session continued with statements from the deputies to the National Assembly on the 1979 and 1980 draft plan and on the 1979 draft budget. The deputies supported the proposals made in the documents, stressing the fact the plan is hard but realistic and is drawn up in consideration for material and labour resources.

Minister of Power Generation Nikola Todoriev made an extensive statement on the drafts. He spoke about main tasks in the branch in the coming two years. Minister Todoriev said that the country's total power generation is to increase by 2,705 million kwh in 1979 as against the 1978 planned generation and by an additional 3,430 million khw in 1980.

He pointed out that the share of power generated by local low-calorie coal is to be substantially increased. Minister Todoriev dwelt on Bulgaria's experience in mining and utilizing such coal, noting that she was among the few countries in the world that had definite achievements in that sphere.

As the minister of power generation pointed out, the coal mining capacities were to be concentrated in large mines. In 1979 the coal output in the country is to rise by 15.5 percent.

He spoke about nuclear power generation as the second basic line along which the country's power economy was to develop. In the coming two years another 880 megawatt plants [as received] are to be brought on stream at the "Kozloduyi" atomic power station, while the design work on a third part of the station was to begin.

Minister Todoriev announced that in the coming two years some 55 percent of the capital investments in power generation were to be concentrated in 4 key projects, namely the Maritsa-East power complex, the Kozloduyi atomic power station, the Varna thermo electric power station and the extension to the Ruse thermo electric power station.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DISCUSSES PLAN, BUDGET

AU281916Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 28 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 28 Nov BTA--A plenary session of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party was held here today. The plenum discussed the draft plan for the socio-economic development of Bulgaria in 1979 and 1980 and the draft of the 1979 state budget.

Statememts on the drafts were made by Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finance.

The Central Committee of the party unanimously approved the basic provisions of the drafts of the plan for the socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in 1979 and 1980 and of the 1979 budget of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and proposed to the Council of Ministers to submit them to the National Assembly for discussion and approval.

COMMUNIQUE ON MLADENOV'S VISIT TO BELGIUM REPORTED

AU300855Y Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 29 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 29 Nov, BTA--Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, paid an official visit to Belgium on November 27 and 28 at the invitation of the Belgian foreign minister, Mr Henri Simonet. The communique issued on the talks notes the favorable development of Bulgaro-Belgian relations and bilateral will and determination to continue the efforts for their expansion.

The two ministers acknowledged the necessity of further promotion of reciprocally profitable trade and expansion of scientific and technological cooperation, including the industrial joint production and joint designing and construction of projects in third countries.

Noting the successful development of cultural cooperation, the two sides expressed readiness to encourage the future cooperation in this field.

In the document Mr Mladenov and Mr Simonet backed the continuing of political contacts between Bulgaria and Belgium.

During the discussion of the international situation the two ministers reaffirmed the readiness of their governments to work jointly in the name of further consolidation of European security and expansion of reciprocally advantageous cooperation in all spheres of life.

It was noted in the communique that the important result of the Belgrade meeting is the common determination of the participating countries to continue the Helsinki process. Hope was also expressed that at the Madrid meeting in 1980 the participating countries will achieve new, considerable successes in the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and the consolidation of the process started in Helsinki.

The two ministers maintained the view that it is necessary to supplement political detente with corresponding measures for halting the arms race and measures for real disarmament. They paid special attention to the necessity of forestalling a new qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arm race.

Bulgaria's and Belgium's readiness to work for the implementation of the clauses in the final document of the UN General Assembly special session of disarmament, including the calling out of a world conference on disarmament, was expressed in the communique.

The two ministers exchanged views on the Middle East developments and the situation in Africa.

They also expressed support for the necessity of a peaceful and just settling of the Cyprus issue on the basis of preserving independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment of Cyprus.

Mr Mladenov and Mr Simonet signed a consular agreement between Bulgaria and Belgium.

KUBADINSKI HOLDS LISBON TALKS WITH DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT

LD300950Y Sofia BTA in English 0812 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, 29 Nov, BTA--The delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, led by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, which is on its way back from a visit to Cuba, met the leadership of the Portuguese Democratic Movement in Lisbon. Subject of the talks with Mr Manuel Jose Tangarinha, chairman of the Democratic Movement, and with members of the secretariat of the organization, were questions of the activity of the Fatherland Front in Bulgaria and of the Portuguese Democratic Movement. The possibilities for deepening ties and cooperation between the two mass organizations were discussed.

The meeting which proceeded in a spirit of cordial firendship, was attended by Mr Dimitur Traykov, Bulgaria's ambassador to Portugal.

TANCHEV RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN PEASANTS DELEGATION

AU242032Y Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 24 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 24 Nov, BTA--The secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice-president of the State Council, today received the delegation of the All-Ethiopian Peasant Association, led by the president of the association, Mr Abdela Sonesa.

He made the guests familiar with Bulgaria's achievements in the building up of a developed socialist society, with the contribution of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union in this national-wide cause and particularly in the construction of socialism in the Bulgarian villages. He emphasized the great importance of Mr Todor Zhivkov's recent visit to socialist Ethiopia and his meetings and talks with Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The Ethiopian guests spoke about the heroic struggle of Ethiopia's people who firmly defend the revolutionary gains, the unity and territorial integrity of their motherland and confidently make preparations for the national campaign for economic reorganization and for building up the new Ethiopian villages. They thanked for the solidarity and selfless moral, political and material assistance given by Bulgaria to the Ethiopian revolution. The Ethiopian delegation gave high appraisal to the consistent peaceloving policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Balkans, in Europe and the world.

During the conversation mutual desire was expressed for the development and further consolidation of the ties between the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the All-Ethiopian Peasant Association which are conducive to the expansion of promotion [as received] between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and socialist Ethiopia.

BTA COMMENTATOR CLAIMS U.S. FANS CAMPAIGN AGAINST CUBA

AU271505Y Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 27 Nov 78 AU

["Who Threatens Whom"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 27 Nov, (BTA commentator Samuel Frances)--A real campaign of "warning" the public of a certain new danger on the part of...Cuba, is being fanned up in the USA.

It was prompted by the announcement of the investigation offices that the Cuban air forces had allegedly received several Mig-23 planes.

The U.S. military men are very well aware of the features of this plane, which is a mere interceptor. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union and Cuba were reproached for a breach of U.S.-Soviet treaties of 1962 under which no nuclear weapons and means for their transportation should be located on the island. As on other similar occasions, being prone to generalizations, the U.S. press spoke of the "danger" in general, which the island of liberty situated at only 90 miles away from Miami allegedly represented for the USA. Even a new Caribbean Sea crisis, similar to the one in October of 1962, was foretold.

The campaign was joined in by the most fierce opponents of detente and of the SALT agreements, the heralds of the military and industrial complex, prominent "hawks" in the U.S. state bodies.

There is nothing strange in their uproar. They cannot forgive Cuba for her independence, the very fact that in their yesterday's domains a people has been building socialism for twenty years already. They do not want to swallow the insulting fact that neither the economic and political blockade, nor the ideological subversion and even the open military aggression could make a small people--that of Cuba--bend their heads. And they cannot really reconcile with Cuba's brave, internationalist stand, ready to help the peoples which have chosen the same road of independence and progress.

But they seem to be oblivious of a small geographic phenomenon, and this is why they get into an obvious logical paradox. Because, if Cuba is only 90 miles away from the States, does that mean that with its enormous nuclear potential, with the thousands of strategic planes and missiles the USA is at a longer distance from Cuba? Moreover, staying illegally on Cuban territory, through its Guantanamo Base, the U.S. threatens directly and continuously the independence not only of Cuba herself, but that of the remaining countries of the Caribbean Sea area. That same sea, in which the military strategists of the U.S. and Great Britain are now carrying out the greatest of the last 16 years "gulf-x79" naval and air-force maneuvers, with the participation of about 50 warships, hundreds of airplanes and more than 20,000 members of the armed forces.

Really, who threatens whom?

ZHELEV HITS WESTERN MANEUVERS IN CARIBBEAN

AU271509Y Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 23 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[Van Zhelev commentary: "Dangerous Game"]

[Text] The impressive successes of socialist Cuba, especially on the eve of the 20th anniversary of the revolution's victory, are like a thorn in the side of the Western imperialists, and especially for the military circles in Washington and London. An expression of this concern and the U.S. and British militarists animal fear of the increasing authority and influence of the Republic of Cuba in this region of the world are the provocative U.S.-British naval and air force "gulf-x79" maneuvers, which are being conducted in the immediate vicinity of the island of freedom, and which, according to AFP are the largest in the Caribbean in the last 16 years. This announcement of the news agency is being supported by concrete facts: the "gulf-x79" maneuvers will last 21 days; 50 vessels, more than 300 aircraft, and more than 20,000 U.S. and British soldiers will participate in the maneuvers.

What has provoked this demonstrative and dangerous saber rattling of weapons along the peaceful shores of socialist Cuba? There are many reasons, but some of them are very obvious at the moment.

First of all the political and military strategists of the West cannot reconcile the fact that about 90 miles from the U.S. shores, a relatively small country such as Cuba, represents such an unprecedented "provocation" for Washington by adopting a course of socialist construction. In implementing this policy, Havana enjoys the support of its loyal and trustworthy friends outside of the American continent. The Washington gentlemen cannot and will not forgive Cuba for this.

Second, Fidel's country started playing an ever more important role in rendering international assistance and support for the countries marching along the noncapitalist road of development and striving towards development and social progress independent of any Western influence. The example of Angola and Ethiopia is too fresh and indicative in this respect. The imperialists also cannot forgive Fidel for this.

Third, Cuba's contribution to increasing the anti-imperialist tendency of the nonalined countries acquires more and more adherents and supporters. It is not by accident that Cuba will host next year's regular summit of the nonalined countries. This undoubtedly will increase the range of Cuba's influence and the number of its friends. The imperialists cannot reconcile themselves to this either. They also cannot forgive Fidel for decisively and openly raising the question about returning to Cuba the territory which was illegally given to the United States for its Guantanamo Naval Base.

All this--as well as the broad preparations for festively marking the 20th anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Cuba, a revolution which ignited the torch of socialism and real freedom on the American continent--evokes the rage of the Pentagon generals. An expression of this rage as well as the weakness of the militarists across the ocean are the present provocative maneuvers along Cuba's shores. Pentagon circles, stressed AFP, do not hide that these maneuvers are a military demonstration against Cuba.

Well, gentlemen, go ahead and threaten! The Cuban people will continue to steadily march ahead despite all blackmail and threats. They are not alone. The socialist community and all progressive mankind are with Cuba.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON SOLIDARITY DAY

AU291552Y Sofia BTA in English 1510 GMT 29 Nov 78 AU

["Solidarity With the Arab People of Palestine"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 29 Nov BTA--Today, Mr Auni Nazir, the PLO representative in Bulgaria, held a press conference on the international day of solidarity with the people of Palestine.

He spoke about the Palestine problem and vehemently condemned the attempts at solving it through separatists' deals.

Mr Nazir thanked the Bulgarian Government for the support it had (?extended) to the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine against imperialism, Zionism and the reactionary forces, to their struggle to obtain the inalienable right to live in freedom, independence and peace.

CHARTER 77 DOCUMENT REVEALS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT ACCIDENTS

AU291238Y Vienna KURIER in German 29 Nov 78 pp 1, 5 AU

[Unattributed article: "Two Persons Killed in Two Accidents at CSSR Nuclear Power Plant; New "Charter 77 Document"]

[Text] At the CSSR nuclear power plant at Jaslovske Bohunice near Piestany, about 120 kilometers from Vienna, two serious operational accidents occurred, in January 1976 and in February 1977. Two persons were killed. Moreover, there was radioactive contamination in the area surrounding the power plant. This has been revealed by the latest document of the "Charter 77" Czechoslovak civil rights movement, which received the pertinent data from obviously critical nuclear scientists in the CSSR.

According to the document, the first accident happened on 5 January 1976, when a new fuel element was to be inserted. It shot out of the reactor with a gauge pressure of 60 atmospheres, which caused the highly active cooling agent, carbon dioxide, to spurt with full pressure into the rector hall. The evacuation of the plant was ordered. Two employees, who were not at their work places at the time of the accident, fled to the emergency exit which was locked. However, before they could reach another emergency exit, they suffocated in the carbon dioxide. Since the capacity of the so-called emergency gas containers was not adequate, part of the radioactive gas was blown out into the open air.

A second serious accident occurred on 24 February 1977--again through negligence in assembling a fuel element. This resulted in an overheating of the so-called primary circuit, which led to damage in the generator, whereby part of the secondary circuit was contaminated.

The escaping radioactive tritium was sucked in by the plant's air conditioning system and spread in the plant premises. When the reactor was stopped, part of the radioactive vapor of the secondary circuit was blown out into the open air. Through negligence, some liquid from the inner, highly radioactive water circuit drained into the sewage system, and thus a brook was contaminated.

According to its own statements, the "Charter 77" civil rights movement has received from "experts in the nuclear energy sector" a highly explosive document. Apart from the two accidents at the nuclear power plant near Piestany in southern Slovakia, which after 3 years and 2 months of operation eventually led to the plant's being closed down in February 1977, the document contains additional dramatic details.

Thus is says: "The problems of radioactive waste have not been satisfactorily solved. The waste was stored in a shielded place in the power plant area where it remains to this day."

According to the document, the burned-out fuel rods were not taken back--as is internationally customary--by the supplier, the Soviet Union, for reprocessing. "Thus the fuel rods are stored in a tank which at the time of the closedown of the plant, in February 1977, was already half full."

As early as at the time when the nuclear power plant was under construction, "the elementary rules for the construction of energy installations demanding such high standards were not complied with, because of organizational shortcomings," it is stated in the document, which was handed over to the civil rights movement by obviously critical Czechoslovak nuclear scientists.

Among other things, it states for example: "The installation for the automatic introduction of fuel elements was never put into operation," and "the safety systems of the plant were only sporadically replaced during the period it was operating, mostly after some breakdown--and then only the directly affected part." The document also paints a gloomy picture about the working conditions in the power plant. "The key position for operation and safety is held by the so-called reactor operator. In the developed countries the working hours for such an operator is 6 hours at the most, in most cases less." At the Jaslovske Bohunice plant it was frequently up to 16 hours. The following statement of the document is alarming: "Operational requirements had priority over safety requirements. Thus cases of a minor excess in maximum permissible values(of radiation) stipulated in the plant operational directives were tolerated. The CSSR operational directives are among the strictest in the world, but they are also among those that are least observed." It is quite unbelievable what the document says about the pressure exerted on members of the plant staff: "As a result of periodic technical breakdowns it was necessary to carry out operations in radioactive areas. These operations were distributed among several employees so that none of them should be exposed to more than the permissible radiation quotient. As a result of frequent breakdowns, however, there were times when all employees had already used up their security margin. In this event, they were nevertheless compelled to carry out the work. Refusal to do so was punished by cancelling bonuses."

In conclusion, the document--and this is perhaps the politically most explosive aspect--calls for a public discussion in the CSSR about the need for nuclear energy, about safety problems and about consulting the population living in the vicinity of nuclear power plants now under construction. An interesting sidelight: During his visit to Austria CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal declared that the nuclear power plants in his country were operating, and had been built, with the strictest safety precautions. This was in November 1977. But the only CSSR nuclear power plant had already been closed down in February 1977 because of two serious breakdowns.

REPORTAGE ON ETHIOPIAN LEADER MENGISTU'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives, Talks Begin

LD300010Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers, arrived in the CSSR today on an official visit at the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. The highest representative of socialist Ethiopia and the members of his delegation were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; candidate member of the party Central Committee Presidium Milos Jakes; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; and other figures of our political and public life. After the welcoming ceremony the highest representatives of socialist Ethiopia and Czechoslovakia drove to Prague Castle.

Shortly after arriving at Prague Castle Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, had a friendly meeting with Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD292358Y Prague CTK in English 1742 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 29 Nov, CETEKA--Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and premier of socialist Ethiopia, laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown warrior in Prague this afternoon. Accompanied by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, and other leading officials, the Ethiopian guest also laid a bouquet of red carnations at the tomb of Klement Gottwald, Czechoslovakia's first working class president.

Talks Continue

LD300004Y Prague CTK in English 1746 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 29 Nov, CETEKA--Talks opened at Prague Castle today between a Czechoslovak delegation, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the communist party and president, and the visiting Ethiopian delegation, headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and premier of socialist Ethiopia. The Czechoslovak delegation further includes Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, Federal Deputy Premier Josef Simon, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, Finance Minister Leopold Ler, Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak, and Czechoslovak Ambassador to socialist Ethiopia Artur Bernasek.

The delegation of socialist Ethiopia further includes Berhanu Baye, member of the standing committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, Gesese Wolde Kidan, also member of the standing committee, Mengistu Gemetchu, aide to the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council; Yehualashet Germa, member of the Council's Central Committee; Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs; Ashagre Yzigletu, minister of trade; Tesfayre Dinka, minister of industry; Teferra Wolde-Semayit, minister of finance; Getachew Kibret, political adviser of the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council; and Wolde Selassie, head of state security.

Mutual Issues Discussed

LD300018Y Prague CTK in English 2055 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] [Passage indistinct] talks covered relations between the two countries and their development. The delegations voiced their firm determination to continue strengthening and deepening the two countries' political, economic and (?cultural contacts). They stressed that the visit of the Ethiopian delegation to Czechoslovakia would be an important milestone in the promotion of bilateral relations and [words indistinct] the sincere friendship of the two countries' peoples, which have a long [words indistinct] concerned topical international issues. They confirmed the resolve of both countries to [words indistinct] effort for [words indistinct] of the unity and cooperation of the socialist and developing countries in the struggle against the endeavour of imperialism nd reactionary forces to create flashpoints of tension in Africa, the Middle East and Asia, and in the joint struggle for disarmament and peace in the world.

Emphasis was laid in this connection on the results of the recent Moscow session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee, which are a fresh (?contribution) to the struggle for international detente, peaceful cooperation and security of nations.

The talks were marked by a comradely and friendly atmosphere, mutual understanding and identity of stands and views on the main questions of relations and cooperation between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and socialist Ethiopia. The two delegations had identical or very close views on the present international situation.

Husak Hosts Reception

LD300022Y Prague CTK in English 2123 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 29 Nov, CETEKA--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president, gave a reception at Prague Castle tonight in honour of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and premier of Ethiopia.

The reception was also attended by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Antonin Kapek, Josef Korcak and Josef Kempny, alternate member of the Presidium Milos Jakes, and Central Committee Secretaries Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik.

Also present were other leading officials of party and state bodies, social organizations association in the National Front, and generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army. The reception was further attended by the other members of the Ethiopian delegation. The guests included members of the Prague diplomatic corps. Toasts were proposed by Gustav Husak and Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Husak Addresses Reception

LD300024Y Prague CTK in English 2105 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 29 Nov, CETEKA--Gustav Husak, communist party general secretary and Czechoslovak president, expressed today the conviction that the visit of Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam will be a major milestone in the further development of bilateral relations of sincere friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Speaking at a reception given in honour of the Ethiopian (?guest) at Prague Castle, Gustav Husak stressed that the people of Czechoslovakia supported with sincere sympathies the just struggle of the Ethiopian people for national freedom and independence.

He pointed out that only the [word indistinct] of the Ethiopian revolution four years ago created favourable conditions for expansion of bilateral relations and cooperation on the new, (?reliable) foundations of internationalist solidarity, equality and mutual benefit.

"We are linked by the common interests of the peoples of our two countries by the common struggle for freedom and independence of nations for social progress, social justice, economic development, for a happy life of the working man, for enduring peace," Gustav Husak said.

"We highly appreciate that socialist Ethiopia has a leading place among the nations of Africa, which in the past decades embarked on the road of a successful struggle for the overthrow of the colonial rule and overcoming its burdensome heritage.

Within the framework of the Organization of African Unity, and among the non-aligned countries, Ethiopia is playing an important role in ensuring a united course of the anti-imperialist forces of Africa and Asia.

This unity is one of the principal conditions of further successes in their anti-imperialist struggle, and that is why it is anathema to the imperialist states. In its efforts to restore its domination and to regain its lost positions, imperialism is doing everything to incite disputes and mutual enmity among African and Asian countries. It is in the vital interest of the liberated nations of Africa and Asia to repel these intrigues of imperialism, to ensure a peaceful settlement of disputes through negotiations, on the basis of respect of independence, territorial integrity and existing borders."

Gustav Husak said that the people of Czechoslovakia rejoice sincerely at the successes achieved by the Ethiopian people with the effective assistance and internationalist solidarity of the countries of the socialist community in protecting their revolutionary gains and the independence and territorial integrity of their country, in overcoming the remnants of the old exploitation order and in building the foundations of a new society.

"These successes are evidence that the road of socialist transformations corresponds to the needs and aspirations of the Ethiopian people, to the common struggle for progress and peace in the world."

Gustav Husak spoke of the widening political relations between Czechoslovak and Ethiopia, and of the expanding economic, scientific-technical and trade cooperation, cultural relations, and cooperation of social organizations in other spheres.

"The new quality of our relations was also fully confirmed by the talks which our delegations started today. They showed full mutual understanding and a broad identity of standpoints and views concerning the key questions of mutual relations and cooperation between our countries.

I note gladly that also our views on the main questions of the present international situation are identical or very close," Gustav Husak said.

He added that the talks demonstrated the determination of the two countries to continue their efforts at further strengthening of the unity and cooperation between the countries of the socialist community and the developing countries in the struggle against all attempts of imperialism and reaction to create tension points in Africa, in the Middle East and in Asia, in the common struggle for disarmament and world peace.

"The consistent peace effort of the countries of the socialist community has been again clearly demonstrated by the declaration adopted a week ago at a session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee in Moscow,"Gustav Husak said.

"In this connection, we highly appreciate the peace-oriented foreign policy of the Soviet Union...in the struggle for relaxation of international tension, for peaceful cooperation between the states of the socialist community and the revolutionary progressive forces of the developing world."

Gustav Husak said that support of the anti-imperialist struggle of the African progressive forces for liquidation of the remnants of colonialism, against apartheid and all forms of racism, against neocolonialism, is the lasting, unchanging line of the foreign policy of Socialist Czechoslovakia, based on firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of the socialist community.

Gustav Husak also stressed Czechoslovakia's firm support for a fair settlement in the Middle East crisis, Czechoslovakia's solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people against Israeli aggression, and resolute rejection of the separate Egyptian-Israeli Camp David accords.

He said Czechoslovakia fully endorses the conclusions of the Baghdad conference which accord to the interests of peace in the Middle East and in the world.

He asked Mengistu Haile Mariam to convey sincere greetings of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, government and people to the members of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Ethiopian Government and all revolutionary forces.

"We assure you that in your struggle for completion of the national democratic revolution and in your resolve to build a socially just society on the basis of the ideas of scientific socialism, we will always stand firmly on your side," Gustav Husak said.

Mengistu Addresses Reception

LD3000034Y Prague CTK in English 2127 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 29 Nov, CETEKA--The broad masses of Ethiopia know that Czechoslovakia was one of the countries that stood on its side during Italy's fascist aggression against Ethiopia and at the time when its people bravely defended their homeland, Chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mengistu Haile Mariam said here today.

In his toast at tonight's reception, Mengistu Haile Mariam recalled that the people of Czechoslovakia have always given self-less assistance to the cause of Ethiopia's independence and sovereignty.

He expressed gratitude to the communist party, government and the people of Czechoslovakia for the internationalist assistance they had given Ethiopia at a time when its revolution was faced by grave difficulties.

Although the aggression was repelled successfully, it cannot yet be asserted that peace in the region is guaranteed since the reactionary regime in Somalia has not taken a lesson from its mistakes and has not given up its expansionist policy, Mengistu Haile Mariam said.

Mengistu said that the worldwide struggle for justice, equality and freedom has become more intensive than ever before. The fight for the liberation of southern Africa is dealing a mortal blow to the oppressive, exploitive system of apartheid and racial discrimination.

Since the stepped up struggle of Namibian patriots put the South African regime, which had long been a bastion of imperialism, into a difficult situation, imperialism now makes desperate maneuvers to preserve the status quo.

Similarly, in an attempt to counter the liberation struggle waged by the patriotic front of Zimbabwe, imperialism is resorting to various intrigues and stratagems. Because these imperialist maneuvers have blocked all roads to a peaceful solution of the problem, the only option in South Africa remains the armed struggle. As regards Ethiopia, it will continue to give moral and material aid to the liberation movements in southern Africa.

As regards the Middle East, Ethiopia believes that the Camp David accords will not lead to a permanent settlement in the area. Such a settlement can be reached only on condition of equal participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the other parties concerned.

Mengistu said that Ethiopia condemned the activity of certain circles whose policy had declined to such a depth that in splitting the world's revolutionary movements, in supporting anti-people forces on all continents and reactionary aggressions, their activity is no less detrimental to the interests of the people than the actions of imperialism.

Ethiopia supports the nations of Vietnam and Laos in their struggle for peace, justice, democracy and socialism. It also supports genuine efforts aimed at achieving disarmament and at extending detente to all parts of the world. In this respect--Mengistu said--it is necessary to appreciate the efforts of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

He voiced the assurance that revolutionary Ethiopia, guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism will, in cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, contribute to the strengthening of peace and to the attainment of the objectives of the struggle waged by the oppressed nations.

SYRIAN, PALESTINIAN TU CONGRESSES DISCUSSED

AU291726Y Prague PRACE in Czech 28 Nov 78 p 3 AU

[(MKA)-signed interview with Viliam Kozik, secretary of the Central Trade Council: "Expansion of Cooperation"--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Congresses of the Syrian and Palestinian trade unions took place in Damascus on 15-23 November. A Central Trade Union Council delegation took part in their deliberations. We asked V. Kosik, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council, who led the delegation to grant us a short inverview.

Question: You took part in the congresses of the Syrian and Palestinian trade unions in Damascus. What are your immediate impressions?

Answer: In Damascus we attended deliberations of the 19th congress of the federation of Syrian working people and the sixth congress of the Federation of Palestinian Trade Unions. We maintain traditionally good relations with these trade union organizations. The congresses took place at a time when the Arab countries and the entire Middle East region are going through a complicated and dangerous process. The responsibility of all progressive and patriotic forces and their trade unions is multiplied in view of this development.

The capitulatory policy of Egyptian President A. As-Sadat, his separate negotiations with Israel under the patronage of the United States and the agreements that are being prepared open the doors for the rule of monopolies, for the rule of international capital. They seriously threaten the free, democratic and progressive development of Arab nations. The separate agreements that are being prepared do not signify peace but stimulation and strengthening of the ruling circles in Tel Aviv. They signify war. It is, therefore, natural that the attention of both congresses focused on these principal questions. The statements stressed the inevitability of unity of all progressive forces and appreciated the course of the Arab countries of the steadfastness front, in which Syria plays a very significant role. The delegates welcomed with gratification the latest favorable development between Syria and Iraq, which creates conditions for improved relations between the two countries.

Delegates to both congresses appreciated highly the political and material assistance the Soviet Union and socialist countries grant to the just struggle of the Arab people and stressed the necessity of further developing the consolidation of cooperation with them.

Question: How did the congresses receive your addresses? Did you have contacts with leading representatives of the two organizations and with the foreign delegations present?

Answer: We expressed our solidarity at both congresses. I would like to say that our addresses at both congresses were received with great attention. We met with dozens of delegates. These were cordial conversations in the course of which we briefed each other on our activities. We also met with leading representatives of Syrian and Palestinian trade unions. We assessed our previous cooperation and discussed a proposal concerning mutual relations in 1979. Both meetings confirmed that our mutual cooperation is developing successfully. We were told to convey to our trade unionists thanks for their solidarity and international assistance to the progressive forces of the Arab world, which we gladly do. We used our sojourn fully for friendly meetings with the attending foreign delegations, so that our active participation in both congresses will certainly contribute to further developing mutual cooperation between our trade unions and the trade union organizations of the Arab countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON INDRA-LED DELEGATION TO JAPAN

Meets Japanese Deputies

LD292122Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation, led by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, met a group of Japanese deputies in Tokyo today. The representatives of the two parliaments exchanged views on some fundamental questions related to the international situation and stressed concordant standpoints on the question of detente, disarmament and world peace. Both sides highly valued the favorable development of Czechoslovak-Japanese political, economic and cultural relations and discussed concrete proposals for their future activities. They stressed that it was necessary to emphasize higher forms of economic cooperation, for example joint ventures on third markets. The president of the Upper Chamber, Kan Yasui, then spoke about unexpected changes in Japan's domestic policy and stressed that these changes would influence neither Japan's foreign policy nor relations with Czechoslovakia.

Reception Honors Delegation

LD292124Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Ken Yasui, president of the Upper Chamber of the Japanese Diet, gave a reception in Tokyo today in honor of the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation. It was attended by members of the Japanese Diet and further representatives of Japan's political, public and cultural life. The head of our delegation, Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, and Ken Yasui, president of the Upper Chamber proposed toasts at the reception.

DRASKO CITES MANIFESTATIONS OF SUBVERSION IN BRATISLAVA

AU291352Y Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 24 Nov 78 p 5 AU

[Fourth and last part of Dr Stefan Drasko article: "Ideological Subversion of Anti-communism and its manifestations in Bratislava; the 'Crash of the Czechoslovak Year'"]

[Text] During these last few years the anticommunist radio and television press reporters mostly have been living on the information provided by our information media. The sources existing since 1968 have dried up--sources that enabled RFE to carry commentaries on Federal Assembly negotiations even before these had properly ended. The main sources of commentaries now are our newspapers and periodicals, as well as radio and television newscasts. However, in commending on them, the publicists--a group formed mainly from emigrants--present their subjective opinions as objective views; whenever they can, they camouflage the contradictions of the capitalism society, conceal and distort its class substance and misuse facts, turning them into half-truths and fabrications. They look for sensations in our own criticism of items concerning nuisances and disorders. If some facts or events do not suit their anticommunist plans, they pretend that nothing is happening and keep silent.

Some of their long-term plans concern the significant anniversaries of our people, our state and our nations, which they want to utilize for their anticommunist aims. They concentrated considerable attention on the year 1978 because in February we celebrated the 30th anniversary of victorious February [1948], of the victory over the reaction. Over the past months we recalled, in the spirit of the "Lessons From the Critical Developments in the Party and Society," the 10th anniversary of the international assistance by the Soviet Union and fraternal countries that averted the counterrevolutionary danger. Quite recently we celebrated the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the state of Czechs and Slovaks, and also recalled--together with Fucik's words "People, be vigilant!"--the 40th anniversary of Munich. The 10th anniversary of the federal arrangement of our state is merely a confirmation of the Leninist solution of the nationality question in our country.

Our adversaries, the various anticommunist theoreticians and ideologists, and those who carry out their aims, also have concentrated their attention on historical facts and realities. They proclaimed 1978 as the "year of Czechoslovakia."

Within the framework of their anticommunist mission they strove--by using ideological subversion via the press, radio and television-- to cast doubts on the successes achieved by our people, under the CPCZ's leadership, during the 40 years since February, to vilify our international alliance with the Soviet Union by fabrications and by distorting the economic, political and ideological realities.

The West German "East European Research Institutes," which have a clearly defined anti-communist character, also have actively contributed their share to the "Year of Czechoslovakia". In recent years quite a lot of mail--of an antisocialist nature--has arrived in Bratislava from the institutes' workplaces. They have copied addresses from stolen telephone books or the colophons of books or periodicals, or acquired them from emigrants. The institutes' directors openly acknowledge that they collect and analyze facts from the press, radio and television of the socialist states and distribute them for the use of various institutions and also of the mass information and propaganda media both in the FRG and in the United States. The tendentious data on Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have become the basis for various heckling programs of the RFE, Radio Liberty, Deutsche Welle and other anticommunist mass information and propaganda media. During these last few years they had ready-made plans of fabricated topics, distorting the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic, falsifying the events concerning Munich and casting doubts on the federal arrangement of the Czechoslovak Republic.

For this reason the anticommunist activity connected with Czechoslovakia this year is extremely advanced in the sphere of ideological operations: in ideological subversion it resorts to sophisticated methods of brainwashing those at whom it is aimed, even by using psychological methods of influence, lies, half-truths, exaggeration, or by distorting the connections.

The endeavor to influence the citizens of socialist states, with increasing intensity, is ruled by those principles propagated a few years ago by Alard von Schack, West German expert on anticommunist matters: "In those countries having communist governments we strive to dominate a large spiritual area, or to achieve its return into our hands and to fully oust the enemy from the minds of the population....It is necessary to make use of all modern propaganda means and all methods of psychological contestation in order to implant our morals and ideology in the social awareness of the countries of the socialist camp."

In this connection the political emigrants--and these include, for instance, Pavol Tigrid, former chief editor of the periodical SVEDECTI--strove to slander the victory of our working people in February 30 years ago by claiming that "...it is not to be excluded that one day the victorious February will rank among the numerous basic errors of communist policy from the period of the personality cult."

The events of the 1960's, which culminated in 1968, and also those of the past decade have confirmed that ideological subversion, as a specific form of ideological confrontation and a specific variety of imperialist propaganda, has also learned from its failures. That is why it is striving to react flexibly to happenings in the world and to events in the individual socialist states.

At present the main direction of its operations is oriented toward producing a split within the socialist camp, a mutual isolation of the socialist countries, and toward weakening the leading role of the communist parties in all spheres of the socialist society's life. The concepts of the ideological battle against socialism are no longer based on primitive forms of anticommunism from the cold-war period, but are meant to operate in a refined way and to make the impression of being trustworthy and objective. This new orientation was forced on anticommunist operations by the force of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine and by its attractiveness at present, during the period of the crisis of capitalism and in the confrontation of the ideas of capitalism and socialism in practical life.

The American weekly NEWSWEEK has conceded that "the ideopolitical theses of communists are an enormous force, capable of changing the world." Several months ago even the TIMES newspaper wrote about the successes of socialism, but to this we must add that these facts about successes are intended to act as a bogey, so that the citizens will more willingly adopt the theses on the communist danger or the Soviet threat.

In connection with the anniversaries in Czechoslovakia several progressive periodicals in the West carried objective articles and reportage on the advance socialist society. The American reactionary economist M. Friedman complained in this context in the press: "For many people socialism embodies both equality and service to society, but with capitalism they link egotist, egocentric features and other similar traits." Apart from its antisocialist influence, ideological subversion is also meant to accomplish another task--to distract the citizens of socialist states from the critical conditions in the West and to help reconsolidate the positions of capitalism, particularly the United States. The task should convince people that the crises and unemployment, and also the kidnapings and acts of terrorism are the price one pays for high standards of living. American reactionary periodicals proclaim that these failings of capitalism are the price paid by so-called "pioneers of the post-industrial society"--and by pioneers they mean the United States. Simultaneously, they claim that the price paid by the citizens of socialist states for their high standards of living is the lack of freedom and the suppression of democracy. They use the declarations of certain dissidents as arguments in support of such claims. There also exist attempts to shift the blame for the crisis of capitalism to the power problem connected with crude oil. In its demagogy and falsification of reality, anticommunism does not hesitate even to make use of terrorism--for instance, that of the red brigades--and to ascribe it to socialist states. The ideological subversion is meant to play an extraordinary role in connection with the U.S. world primacy in the capitalist world. President Carter's adviser in security matters and right-hand man, the anticommunist Zbigniew Brzezinski, calls this the "elimination of the bogey of isolation and of lost prestige." Several years ago he blamed the former U.S. presidents, the "white Anglo-Saxon protestants," for being responsible for the lost war in Vietnam, for Watergate and the CIA affairs, and for the overall decline of U.S. foreign policy. He sees new forces and new streams in the American South, and specifically in the person of President Carter. Brzezinski and Carter have known each other since 1972, from the trilateral commission founded at Rockefeller's suggestion; in it Brzezinski functioned as the director, and in his talks Carter acknowledged time and again that he had learned a lot from him. Their relationship is best characterized concerning matters connected with foreign policy. In drawing up the concept of any important document in the sphere of foreign policy, the U.S. President asks: "Has Brzezinski read this?" This return of prestige also should be manifested in the socialist states, in the new wave of ideological subversion and the propagandizing of the American way of life, particularly among the young generation. Curiosity and interest in the United States should also be evoked by the lumberjack jackets, pants, hats of shirts bearing symbols of the U.S. flag or with U.S. Army inscriptions and by various American badges and labels, as well as by music, films and interest in automobiles.

In the spirit of ideological subversion, the consignments of printed matter, prospectuses and department store mail-order catalogs also are being expanded. The colorful selection of commodities and photographs of chock-full shop windows are intended to convince the citizens of socialist states that, despite the crisis, things are not that bad in the capitalist states. However, the older generation recalls--especially in remembering the former Czechoslovak Republic--that not the chock-full shop windows but the purchasing power of the citizen is the criterion of living standards. The ideological subversion against Czechoslovakia in 1978 is known both in form and in contents, and the crash of the "year of Czechoslovakia" has already become known, too. The anniversaries we are commemorating this year--and to which the anticommunist centers have devoted increased attention--were significant for us not only because of their historic importance, but also because several of them are important as permanently valid lessons.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MENGISTU'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Joint Communique Issued

LD292336Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1604 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A joint communique released after the GDR friendship visit by Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam stresses identical standpoints on all fundamental questions of the international situation.

Both sides, it is stated in the communique, "condemn strongly the attempts by imperialist states to interfere in the affairs of other sovereign states under the pretext of regard for human rights in order to divert attention from their own unsurmountable problems. They declare that the most important right of man is his right to live in peace, freedom and dignity and free from capitalist exploitation and colonialist and racist oppression."

On the talks between Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam, both sides condemn "the course pursued by aggressive imperialist and reactionary circles to escalate the arms race, to exacerbate international tensions, to undermine the national liberation movements and to destabilize progressive states.

The communique underlines the demand by both sides to buttress political detente by concrete measures of military detente. "They are of the view," continues the communique, "that real disarmament measures not only lessen the dangers of war, but that they at the same time release important means for the social, economic and cultural development of the peoples, especially in Africa, Asia and Latin America. They therefore support USSR peace and disarmament initiatives and will determinedly work for their realization."

"Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam agree," the communique says, "that the principles of international law laid down in the Helsinki Final Act, which also has unlimited validity for the relations between the GDR and FRG, represent a firm and binding basis for the further improvement of the political climate in Europe. They advocate the strict adherence to the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin."

"Both sides demand," continues the communique, "that an end be put to the exploitation of the African peoples and their natural riches by the imperialist transnational monopolies and capitalist countries. They emphasize the legitimate right of all states to dispose of their natural resources in a sovereign manner. The leaders of both delegations strongly condemn increasing attempts at interference in the internal affairs of African states by NATO."

The communique notes the stand by the two states for the speediest possible establishment of a lasting peace in the Horn of Africa. A basis for this are the principles of mutual regard for sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of the borders and noninterference in the internal affairs of the states. Both sides confirm in the communique their support for the struggle of the liberation movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

In their talks both sides condemned continued Israeli aggression against the Arab states and peoples. "They demand the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to the creation of their own state, as well as the safeguarding of the right of all states of this region to an independent existence and security."

The communique continues: "Both sides emphasize their view that the policy of separate agreements does not remove the causes or sources of tensions, and therefore it makes a comprehensive peace settlement in this region more difficult. They consider the separate policies as a threat to the peoples of the Middle East and Africa."

Both discussion partners declare their solidarity with the struggle waged by the Vietnamese people for the defense of the sovereignty of their country. The communique notes: "Both sides condemn the collusion between the Peking leaders and imperialism, which is directed against peace and the security of the progressive independent states and the true national liberation movements." According to the communique Erich Honecker accepted with thanks an invitation by Mengistu Haile Mariam to visit Ethiopia.

Joint Declaration Signed

LD290004Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1619 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR and socialist Ethiopia have signed a bilateral declaration on friendship and cooperation. The document, published on Wednesday, bears the signatures of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, of the Council of Ministers and supreme commander of the Revolutionary Army of Ethiopia.

According to the declaration both sides are convinced "that the further development and strengthening of the friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the two states corresponds with the fundamental interests of their peoples and serves the strengthening of peace and security in the whole world."

Both sides share the view "that the unity of action and solidarity between states of the socialist community and all anti-imperialist and anticolonialist states and forces are of outstanding importance for the successful struggle by the peoples for peace and social progress, for freedom and independence, against imperialism and reaction, against colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racism in all its forms."

Both sides recognize the rights of the states and peoples "to defend themselves against imperialist aggression, to fight with all means for national and social liberation, to free themselves from the chains of colonialism and to decide their own fate." They want to contribute toward the consolidation and deepening of international detente and toward the implementation of comprehensive and real disarmament measures.

They want to strengthen their friendship and cooperation on the basis of the following principles:

"They are guided by the UN charter and will shape and further develop their relations with each other on the basis of the principles of the sovereign equality of states, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders, equal rights as well as noninterference in internal affairs.

"The GDR and socialist Ethiopia will further develop and deepen their cooperation in the political sphere. They will promote the cooperation and direct contacts between the organs of state of both countries, and the exchange of informations on the life, work, experiences and achievements of the peoples of both states."

"Both sides will make efforts to expand their cooperation in the spheres of the economy, trade, science and technology, culture, education and sport. They ascribe great importance to the all-round cooperation on the basis of equal rights, mutual advantage and the most-favored nation clause.

"The GDR and socialist Ethiopia will continue to work vigorously for the strengthening of peace and international security, for the deepening and expansion of international detente. They will work actively for the ending of the arms race and general and total disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under effective international controls.

"Both sides will also in future stand shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against the forces of imperialism, for the removal of all the remnants of colonialism, against neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, as well as for a just and democratic transformation of international trade relations."

"They will make all efforts toward the total implementation of the UN declaration on the safeguarding of the independence of colonial countries and peoples, and stand in solidarity with all peoples and states fighting for their freedom, independence, sovereignty and social progress.

"The GDR and socialist Ethiopia will also in future support the United Nations Organization, and contribute towards increasing its effectiveness in the strengthening of peace and international security on the basis of the strict regard of its charter.

"Both sides consider the nonalined movement as an important factor in the development and strengthening of international cooperation and safeguarding of peace. The GDR and socialist Ethiopia will hold regular consultations toward the deepening and expansion of their mutual cooperation."

The declaration was signed in Berlin at the end of a 4-day visit to the GDR by Mengistu Haile Mariam, who in the meantime has arrived in Prague.

Ends Visit, Departs

LD291236Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1029 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam ended his friendship visit to the GDR today and traveled on to the CSSR. He was given a most cordial farewell at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER NIER VISITS COPENHAGEN

LD300030Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Copenhagen--GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier visited Denmark on Tuesday and Wednesday for consultations at the invitation of the chief of the political department of the Danish Foreign Minister Director General Ole Bierring. During his stay he was received by Foreign Minister Henning Christophersen.

Topical international problems, especially the continuation of the process of detente in Europe and questions of disarmament were discussed. The GDR official briefed his counterpart with the latest initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member-countries on the basis of the declaration of the Moscow meeting.

Both sides agreed that there was no sensible alternative to detente. They paid tribute to the positive development of the goodneighborly relations between the GDR and Denmark and emphasized their will to shape them further as an important contribution toward the realization of the Helsinki Final Acts.

HONECKER SENDS MESSAGES TO 'ARAFAT, WALDHEIM

LD292140Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0522 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a message of greetings to chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat. It says: "The GDR supports the purpose of this day wholeheartedly. We once again proclaim our unshakable solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and with their sole legitimate representative, the PLO."

The principled position of the GDR, that there can be no lasting and just solution to the Middle East situation without a settlement of the Palestine problem, is again underlined. "We therefore emphatically demand the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of a national state. Indispensable for this is the reconvening of the Geneva Middle East conference with the participation of all concerned sides, including the PLO."

To mark the same occasion, Erich Honecker has sent a telegram to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim welcoming the decision of the 32d UN General Assembly to celebrate November 29 as the "International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People" and stating that the GDR will continue to give solidarity and support to the peoples of the Middle East in their struggle for a just and lasting Middle East solution.

BORDER AGREEMENT PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FRG

LD291558Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1013 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Bonn--On 29 November 1978 a "protocol between the GDR Government and FRG Government on the checking, renewal and completion of the marking of the existing border between the GDR and FRG, on border documentation and on the regulation of other problems connected with the path of the border" was signed in Bonn. The protocol was signed for the GDR Government by Karl Kormes, ambassador in the GDR, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and for the FRG Government by Dr Guenther Pagel, department head in the FRG Interior Ministry. Present at the signing were Ambassador Ewald Moldt, permanent representative of the GDR in the FRG, and Hans-Juergen Mischnewski, minister of state in the FRG chancellor's office. The government protocol and the accompanying documents confirm the inviolability of the border between the GDR and FRG and its nature as a border between sovereign states. The government protocol is accompanied by border documentation consisting of documents on the border survey, a description of the border, maps of the border and other relevant documents.

Also attached to the protocol is a report on the work carried out by the border commission from January 1973 to November 1978, an appendix containing the agreements on other problems connected with the path of the border, which have already been implemented in advance and which become active with the signing of the protocol, and a statement of principles for the future composition, setting of tasks and method of work of the border commission.

No agreement could be reached for the Elbe sector of the border and for part of the border along the Warme Bode. It was therefore stated in a note to Article 1 of the protocol that work on the establishment, marking and documentation of the path of the border will be continued.

On the same day an agreement was signed in Bonn on questions connected with the construction of a floodwater retaining reservoir on the Itz in FRG territory. The 45th meeting of the border commission was held on 28 November 1978, when the dates for meetings during 1979 and the agenda for the next meeting, which will probably be held in January, were agreed upon.

JOINT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED TO UN FOR BAN ON NEW WEAPONS

LD252130Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0128 GMT 25 Nov 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, New York--Acting in conjunction with and on behalf of the USSR, Hungary and the Belorussian SSR, on Friday the GDR submitted to the political committee of the 33rd United Nations General Assembly a draft resolution for a ban on the development and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems for such weapons. The document calls on the Geneva disarmament committee to continue negotiations to reach an agreement on the text of a treaty banning such weapons and weapons systems. The results of these negotiations should be submitted to the 14th United Nations General Assembly. The draft resolution also requests all states to desist from any actions which might obstruct talks on such a treaty.

The draft resolution is one of 44 proposals now before the political committee. Voting on them will begin next Monday. GDR Ambassador Dr Gerhard Herder said in an introduction to the draft text that it was increasingly necessary "to take effective measures to prevent the latest achievements of science and technology from being withheld from the peaceful development of human society and instead being systematically misused for the development and production of qualitatively new weapons of mass destruction."

He continued that "experience shows that when a weapon has been developed, and substantial material and financial resources devoted to it, this weapon will subsequently be used as an instrument for changing the existing political and military balance of power. Is not the development of the neutron bomb the most recent example of how difficult and complicated it is to secure agreements on banning a weapon which has already been developed? Would it not have been considerably easier to achieve a ban on the neutron bomb before it was developed? There must be no repetition of what can be demonstrated in such a negative way by the example of the neutron bomb.

BRIEFS

JOINT POLISH MEDICINE EXCHANGE--The exchange of experience during the week of medicine--Polish People's Republic-GDR--which was concluded on Thursday [16 November] served the improvement of care for physically and psychically handicapped children. Specialists from the two neighboring countries attended the deliberations in Swiebodzin, Zielona Gora Voivod. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Nov 78 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

Arrives, Lays Wreath

LD292346Y Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 29 Nov (MTI)--As already reported briefly earlier today, at the invitation of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, and of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Wednesday arrived in Budapest for an official, friendly visit. He is being accompanied by his wife, Anisah al-Asad.

The suite of the Syrian president includes Mahmud al-Ajubi, member of the National Leadership of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and deputy president of the Progressive National Front. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade, and Sadiq Sadiqni, Budapest ambassador of Syria, who joined the president's suite in Budapest.

The Syrian guests were met at the airport of Budapest by Janor Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, and his wife. Pa. Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and his wife; Andras Gyenes, secretary of the JSWP CC. Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council; Imirè Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council; Gyula Szeker, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Frigyes Puga, foreign minister, and by other leading personalities of the Hungarian political life. Several leaders and members of foreign diplomatic corps accredited in Budapest were also present at the reception.

Upon alighting from the plane, the guests were given a hearty, friendly welcome by Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi. Then the commander of the ceremonial brigade reported to Hafiz al-Asad, and amid the tones of the Syrian and the Hungarian national anthems 21 gunshots greeted the visiting president.

Accompanied by Janos Kadar, Hafiz al-Asad received the military honours and greeted the soldiers. The Syrian president also greeted the Hungarian public life personalities and the members of the diplomatic corps, who came to meet him. The reception ceremony ended with the solemn march of the ceremonial brigade, whereupon the Syrian guests--accompanied by their Hungarian hosts--drove to their residence.

In the afternoon Hafiz al-Asad laid a wreath at the memorial of Hungarian heroes in Budapest.

Janos Kadar has received Hafiz al-Asad in the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. The cordial and friendly meeting was also attended by Pal Losonczi.

Then the Hungarian-Syrian official talks were opened. The head of the Hungarian negotiating team is Janos Kadar. The members are: Pal Losonczi, Andras Gyenes, Frigyes Puja, Jozsef Biro and Lazlo Szikra. The Syrian delegation is led by Hafiz al-Asad. The members are: Mahmud al-Ajubi, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Mohammad al-'Imadi and Sadig Sadigni.

Talks Begin, Awards Presented

LD00020Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] The Hungarian-Syrian talks at the highest level opened in Budapest. The party Central Committee and the Presidential Council gave a dinner for the Syrian head of state in the hall of the Parliament Building. Janos Kadar and Hafiz al-Asad proposed toasts.

After today's talks, Pal Losonczi presented the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic with diamonds to the Syrian head of state. Hafiz al-Asad presented the highest decoration of the Syrian Arab Republic, the Umayyad Order of Merit with the ribbon to Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi.

In his toast made at the dinner Janos Kadar stressed that it is the first time that we can welcome in our country the highest party and state leader of friendly Syria, the eminent statesman of the Arab world. The [word indistinct] personality of the Arab national liberation movement. The progressive forces, among them the Hungarian people, our party and government, highly value the fact that Syria (?marches at the head) of the anti-imperialist forces of the Arab world and developing countries.

Janos Kadar pointed out that the Middle East continues to be one of the principal areas of the schemes of international imperialism. The most topical task is now to gather together the forces that oppose the policy of opportunism.

Talks Continue

JN292148Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 29 Nov 78 JN

[Excerpts] Budapest--At 2015 the first round of talks held by President Hafiz al-Asad and the delegation accompanying him; Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and their delegation ended.

The talks dealt with relations between the two countries and the situation in the Middle East in light of recent developments. A friendly and positive atmosphere prevailed in the talks. The following is a recording of our radio correspondent's dispatch from Budapest: At 2100 today and in the (?Nandor Varfar) Hall in the Hungarian Parliament--the hall of official ceremonies and reception of important world leaders--this hall symbolizes pride to the Hungarian people and their long history of struggle against colonization--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party presented President Hafiz al-Asad the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic adorned with diamonds.

After that President Hafiz al-Asad presented the Umayyad Order of Merit to Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee, and to comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. President al-Asad said: It gives me pleasure to award you the medal as an expression of the friendship between our two countries. Our talks today stressed that the friendship that began in the past will continue.

Kadar Addresses Dinner

JN301038Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 30 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP], and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, hosted a dinner last evening in honor of his excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and his wife. The dinner was attended by senior Hungarian officials, the delegation accompanying his excellency the Syrian president, and heads of the Arab and foreign diplomatic missions accredited in Budapest.

Janos Kadar delivered a speech at the dinner in which he welcomed Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and his wife in the name of the MSZMP, the Presidential Council and Hungarian people.

Kadar said that the visit of the delegation of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and the Syrian Arab Republic is an important event in the development of our cordial relations. We highly value the person of President Hafiz al-Asad, who is the greatest leader of the party and state in friendly Syria, a prominent politician in the Arab homeland and a respected figure in the Arab liberation movement.

Kadar added that Hungary is happy over your great achievements. It goes without saying that Syria's national unity is the solid basis which was formed under the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party with the cooperation of all patriotic forces within the framework of the progressive nationalist front. Progressive mankind, supported by the Hungarian Government and party, highly appreciates Syria's activities on the international level and values its vanguard role in the Arab homeland and in the ranks of the forces hostile to imperialism. Syria always stands alongside the developing countries, which have chosen the course of social progress and which are making every effort to establish a just peace in the Middle East through the unity of progressive Arab countries. Kadar added that the Middle East remains one of the main arenas for imperialist conspiracies. The ruling circles in Israel, aided by their imperialist supporters, hope to force the Arab countries to capitulate and are trying to rob the Palestinian Arab people of their national rights forever. The urgent tasks at present are to unite the forces opposing the capitulationist course so as to achieve a just and lasting solution. Thus we place the utmost importance on the resolutions of the conferences of the steadfastness front. These resolutions are considered a step forward on the road to achieving the unity of Arab forces hostile to imperialism. We are greatly pleased that Syria and Iraq have restored mutual cooperation. We appreciate the Baghdad summit conference's rejection of the separate Camp David bargaining. Kadar added that the latest session of the MSZMP Central Committee had reaffirmed that not only is a just solution to the Middle East conflict of vital interest to the peoples of the region, but it is also part of indivisible peace for all mankind. Kadar stressed that complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to establish their independent state, are essential conditions for peace. Kadar also stressed that the Hungarian people support the Arab people in their struggle to eliminate traces of Israeli aggression and to achieve a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East. He added that Hungary notes with extreme satisfaction that existing relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic are solid and cordial. These relations encompass political, economic, cultural and scientific-technical cooperation. Kadar expressed the hope that the present negotiations will lead to developing Syrian-Hungarian relations in the interests of the two peoples. Concluding his speech, Kadar said that Hungary is convinced that this visit is a turning point in our cooperation. This visit reveals new possibilities for our relations and contributes in a fruitful manner to strengthening Hungarian-Syrian friendship.

Al-Asad Addresses Dinner

JN3010411Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 30 Nov 78 JN

[Apparent text of reply speech by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at dinner hosted in his honor by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, in Budapest on 29 November--read by announcer]

[Text] We have listened to the speech by Comrade Janos Kadar with thanks, and appreciate the warm expressions of welcome it contained. We are impressed by the cordial reception we have been accorded since our arrival in your beautiful capital of Budapest at the beginning our visit to the Hungarian People's Republic. Allow me to now express my feelings, those of my wife and members of the Syrian Arab delegation. They are feelings of happiness over being here with you and the friendly Hungarian people with whom we are linked by ties of friendship and cooperation. During the past years these ties have been strengthened in the fields of partisan, political, economic and cultural relations. We aspire to strengthen these relations in the interests of our two peoples and their common objectives. My friends, I convey to you sincerest greetings and loyal feelings of friendship from the Syrian people. The Syrian people have been watching with interest the struggle of the Hungarian people and rejoice over every success you achieve in building socialism and developing the country under the MSZMP.

I cannot but express our respect for and appreciation of the personal efforts made by Comrade Kadar in the noble struggle for building socialism. He enjoys a remarkable position on the national and international levels. I was glad to meet Comrade Kadar in person today and was also happy that our first meeting achieved good results in strengthening bilateral friendship and in developing common features in the policies of the Hungarian People's Republic and Syrian Arab Republic. On the local level, these common features represent development and building of socialism, while on the international level, these features are represented by resistance to aggression, exploitation and oppression through the struggle against the forces--imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and racism--behind these evils.

Our people in Syria are struggling on two fronts under the leadership of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party. They are waging the battle for development and building socialism. At the same time, they are struggling to achieve Arab unity while facing Israel's continued aggression against the Arab land. The hard conditions resulting from this continued aggression have not stopped us from working in all these fields. On the contrary, they were an incentive for us to double our efforts and to strengthen our internal structure and defense capabilities. Thus we have achieved satisfactory results in the development sphere. We have succeeded in laying down solid foundations to continue building in various fields. Our institutions are achieving success after success. Economic and social development ran parallel to the consolidation of effective popular democratic practices and strengthened the role of popular organizations under the party's leadership. Our people have offered and are still offering sacrifices to consolidate our defense capabilities. Our aspiration has always been to positively direct our country's potential for development and to increase our people's living standards. However, since our independence this aspiration has been resticted because we have been facing Israel's greed for expansion in the Arab land and its repeated armed aggressions supported by imperialism. We were obliged to devote a large part of our potentials to defense purposes in order to check this expansionist wave, liberate the Arab territories and regain the Palestinian people's usurped rights.

Zionism as embodied by Israel is a racist movement with colonialist and settlement objectives. Its greed for expansion has created this permanent and explosive situation in our area. If anyone at present has forgotten the facts of life and historical lessons, and is trying to equate the aggression with the victims and to impose on our area a new situation serving the aggressor's designs under the slogan of peace--if anyone is doing this, it is being done either intentionally or out of ignorance to keep alive the state of tension and increase the accompanying dangers. No people with dignity can agree to capitulation to the enemy as long as they continue to have a living heart. How can a people allow their heritage and culture to be trampled and to suffer humiliation by accepting conditions the enemy has not been able to impose on them through military aggression with his multitude of weapons. What they are trying to achieve in our area--from the humiliating visit Egypt's ruler made to Israel to the Camp David conspiracy and all that has followed--is to take the Arab nation by deception and force it to sign its capitulation in the name of a peace treaty providing Israel with the fruits it has not been able to reap during all the wars of aggression it has launched against the Arab countries. They are deceiving only themselves if they believe that their conspiracy can succeed and that our people will accept living in humiliation instead of offering honorable sacrifices and redeeming themselves.

Our people have reaffirmed their refusal to capitulate and their desire for a just peace. This was reaffirmed by the conference of the steadfastness and confrontation front and by the ninth Arab summit conference. It is also reaffirmed by the positions the Arab people adopt daily. The Arab people have reaffirmed that the road to peace is clear and wellknown to those who want to follow it. It is the road approved by the international community, a road leading to complete Israeli withdrawal from the territories it occupied in 1967 and to insuring the Palestinian people's rights, above all their right to self-determination.

Dear friends, our people's steadfastness represents a victory for all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world. Our steadfastness is steadfastness for the victory of real peace based on justice and for the victory of the struggle against the evil forces of aggression. We appreciate the firm and principled positions you and the other socialist countries have adopted in support of our struggle and just cause.

Comrade Janos Kadar, our talks today have shown an identity of views on the subjects discussed. This is further evidence of the solid relations between our two countries. I have every hope that our visit will be the beginning of a new stage during which the fruitful relations of cooperation between Syria and Hungary will become stronger.

I repeat my thanks for the warm welcome and cordial reception you have accorded us. Friends, allow me in conclusion to greet Comrade Janos Kadar and his wife and to wish them health and prosperity, and to greet Comrade Pal Losonczi and his wife with the wish for health and prosperity. I also greet the friendly Hungarian people and wish them continued success. I greet Syrian-Hungarian friendship and hope it will enjoy continued progress.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGES ON YUGOSLAV NATIONAL DAY

LD291644Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] On Yugoslavia's national day, Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi have sent a telegram of greetings to Josip Broz Tito, Yugoslav head of state and president of the LCY. Among other things, the telegram stresses:

We view with great respect the results which the people of neighboring Yugoslavia led by the communists have achieved in making their homeland flourish, in socialist construction and in increasing the material strength of society. We are satisfied that the fraternal cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is developing well in the (?spirit) of continuing social progress, peaceful coexistence and consolidation of international security.

Gyorgy Lazar has expressed his good wishes to Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Antal Apro has sent a message to Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, on the occasion of Yugoslavia's national day.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL GREETS ALBANIAN ANNIVERSARY

LD290940Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] On the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Albania, the Hungarian Presidential Council has sent a greetings telegram to the Presidium of the Albanian People's Assembly. On behalf of Hungarian workers, the telegram wishes renewed successes and achievements to the Albanian people in making the country flourish and in socialist construction.

BILATERAL ROMANIAN TRADE TALKS REPORTED

LD300040Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Trade between our country and Romania will more than double during the 5-year plan period. This was noted at the Budapest session of the two countries' mixed commission for economic cooperation. The volume of this year's trade, for example, will exceed last year's by 16 percent. The talks were conducted by deputy premiers Jozsef Marjai and Ilie Verdet. They regarded the development of joint projects as successful. Since the last session of the mixed commission agreements have been concluded on widening the agreement on specialization in manufacture and the delivery of technical rubber products, as well as cooperation in agriculture and the food industry.

Istvan Huszar, deputy premier, chairman of the National Planning Office, had talks with Ilie Verdet, chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee, on the coordination of the plans for Hungarian-Romanian cooperation after 1980. They agreed that in recent years specialization in manufacture between the two countries had developed well but possibilities existed for further expanding the cooperation. They laid down the tasks for completing the Hungarian-Romanian plan coordination. The head of the Romanian delegation was received by Premier Gyorgy Lazar today.

BUDAPEST PAPER INTERVIEWS PLO LEADER 'ARAFAT

LD291248Y Budapest MTI in English 1104 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 29 Nov, MTI--Yasir 'Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, gave an interview to a reporter of MAGYAR HIRLAP on November 28 at one of his headquarters in Beirut. The interview is carried by the Wednesday issue of the Budapest newspaper.

'Arafat said the following about the results of the 9th Arab summit meeting held in Baghdad early this month:

"The conference marked a milestone since it passed important resolutions on consolidating the Arab unity. From Palestine's point of view very positive standpoints were taken at this forum. The adopted document--stating that our people's struggle is an all-Arab matter--ensured support for the Palestinians' right to self-determination and founding an independent state. It also reaffirmed the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs. These standpoints are not new ones but their importance is increased by the fact that they provided a clear answer for those who--in an open or implied way--queried these principles in the recent years. The next question of the Hungarian journalist was: There are opinions saying that the Baghdad summit had diluted the resolutions taken at the Damascus meeting of the resistance front, grouping Syria, Libya, Algeria, the Yemeni People's Democratic Republic and the PLO, and had practically buried the front. Do you share these views?"

"By no means", 'Arafat said, "It would be to early to bury the resistance front. At our Damascus meeting we agreed on the need for expanding the front resisting Camp David and to promote this for the convocation of the Arab summit conference. The leaders of the resistance front met and coordinated their positions on four occasions in Baghdad. We may consider it as a success that in one of its resolutions the summit meeting paid tribute to the positive role in the efforts aimed at solving the Middle East crisis as well as the support for the just cause of the Arabs provided by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, as well as by the non-aligned countries." (To the Hungarian journalist's remark that such a stipulation had not been included in the published document of the summit meeting Yasir 'Arafat said: You may write about it because there has been such a stance. To the question whether it is possible to bridge over the differences that accumulated in the past 8 years between the PLO and Jordan 'Arafat gave the following answer: "In our speeches made at the summit I, King Husayn as well as the Iraqi head of state Hasan Ahmad al-Bakr, presiding over the meeting, all expressed the necessity of re-building our relations. Afterwards I had a separate meeting with Jordan's ruler and we agreed that in the interest of the above a PLO delegation should visit Amman. Of course, we shall carry on talks with the Jordanian Government only on the basis of the resolution--that recognizes the PLO's sole right to representation--passed at the 1974 Rabat Arab summit conference. It seems that there is no way to prevent the signing of an Egyptian-Israeli separate peace. ("It does not seem to me so but can be taken for sure", remarked the Palestinian leader), but the path to a second Camp David accord on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip does not promise to be very smooth. What can the Palestinian resistance front do to impede this?" About this Yasir 'Arafat said:

"We have all means for resisting successfully the comprehensive plot of our enemies. What is the most important in this issue is that our Palestine brothers living at the occupied territories reject most resolutely the Camp David bargaining. The PLO enjoys the full support of the population living there, and not even the Israeli authorities doubt this. The population of the occupied territories held several meetings in the recent times and it was underlined at the rallies that Israel has to accept the PLO as a negotiating partner. Parallel to the political moves, our organizations have recently increased their military activities on the occupied territories. In this context we heard with indignation that Washington's official spokesman was quick at condemning these military actions. But why does the American administration keep silent about the fact of Israeli occupation and why does it not find condemning words about the oppressing measures, repeated day by day, of the occupying authorities there? It looks as if Washington was not willing even to apply the same measures to the actions of the occupiers and of the people waging their legitimate freedom fights, because it is consistently taking stand at the cost of the latter", said in conclusion Yasir 'Arafat in his interview given for the Budapest daily."

WOJTASZEK MEETS WITH FRASER IN AUSTRALIA

LD291542Y Warsaw PAP in English 1321 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Canberra, 29 Nov, PAP--Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, now on an official visit to the Commonwealth of Australia at the invitation of the Australian minister for foreign affairs, Andrew Sharp Peacock, arrived today in Canberra, Australia's capital.

Immediately following the arrival Minister Wojtaszek was received by premier of the Australian Federal Government, John Malcolm Fraser. The two discussed Polish-Australian political and economic relations and prospects for their development.

On the same day, the Polish guest had talks with Minister Peacock. The two examined extensively the state of Polish-Australian relations and international questions of interest to both sides. They voiced their satisfaction over the political dialogue developing between the two countries. They stated the unanimity of views on such fundamental questions as detente, disarmament and international cooperation.

Minister Wojtaszek presented to his Australian counterpart the main lines of Poland's foreign policy, especially in Europe, and stressed Poland's interest in cooperation with Australia and countries of Southeast Asia. Minister Peacock discussed Australia's activity in the international arena, especially in the region of Asia and the Pacific.

Both ministers highly assessed Polish-Australian economic cooperation, pointing, at the same time, to further possibilities of development of bilateral relations in fishing and maritime economy.

Minister Emil Wojtaszek invited Minister Andrew Sharp Peacock to visit Poland.

Minister Wojtaszek visited Parliament, where he met with Ian McCahon Sinclair, minister for primary industry and deputy chairman of the National Country Party of Australia. The two discussed prospects for cooperation in many spheres, especially in fisheries.

JAROSZEWICZ MEETS WITH STATE PRIZES COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM

LD292134Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met members of the State Prizes Committee Presidium which is ending its 4-year term of office. The premier thanked them for their work and the committee's achievements in the past term. He stressed the increase in the role and significance of state prizes in the economic and cultural policy of the state as a whole. These prizes, the premier said, have become an important stimulator of the development of science and technology, literature and art.

PHILIPPINES' RESOURCES MINISTER VISITS

LD292202Y Warsaw PAP in English 0901 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Nov, PAP--The Filipino secretary of agriculture and natural resources, Jose Leido, who has paid a visit to Poland, was received by Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski and had also talks with Jerzy Olszewski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy and Tadeusz Skwirzynski, minister of forestry and timber industry.

Questions connected with the development of widely conceived Polish-Filipino cooperation in the mining, timber and glass making industries and fisheries prevailed during the talks. The Filipino minister was acquainted with Poland's possibilities in these spheres and with plans for production and marketing ventures that can be jointly implemented in the Philippines. Besides, the Filipino guest saw some plants and research institutes of the maritime economy.

PZPR JOURNAL REVIEWS VOLUME OF BREZHNEV'S SPEECHES, ARTICLES

LD292208Y Warsaw PAP in English 1305 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Nov, PAP--Since 1964 the creative continuation of systematically expanded and enriched peace strategy of the CPSU and the USSR has been guided by the CPSU CC General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev. A nearly 760-page volume of his speeches and articles entitled "On Foreign Policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State" which has appeared in Moscow recently provides the fullest interpretation so far of the conceptions and attitudes of the first socialist state towards principal problems of contemporary world, the PUWP CC monthly NOWE DROGI writes in an extensive review by Luowik Krasucki.

The speeches and articles of the CPSU leader are free from hasty formulations, hypocritical argumentation and disregard for principles, features characteristic of many Western politicians and arousing well deserved criticism of public opinion. The foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state is stable. Every unprejudiced observer knows what he is to expect of this policy and can predict its reactions. This is above all the policy of preventing a new war, a policy which finds expression in a simple thesis that a world war is not inevitable, the author of the review emphasizes.

None of the generations of state leaders has been faced with such dramatic alternatives as the present one is. Leonid Brezhnev, fully aware of this specific responsibility perseveringly does all he can to avert the awesome danger and realize the hopes of humanity.

The reading of Leonid Brezhnev's works on the foreign policy of the CPSU and the USSR is apart from being school of thinking about contemporary world also a lesson in realistic optimism, NOWE DROGI points out further. This optimism stems from the fact that there exists in the world a great coalition of peace forces and that the leading force of that coalition, the community of socialist countries, is strengthening continually. Of key significance is the unity of action and solidarity of communist parties, the unity of the communist movement as the international vanguard of the forces of progress, freedom and peace.

The Polish United Workers' Party shares the views held on these key questions by the leader of the party which in the opinion of Edward Gierek "works most actively and does the most for the common cause of strengthening socialism and peace."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIANS

LD291206Y Warsaw PAP in English 0915 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Review of 29 November press on Palestinian problem]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Nov, PAP--On the day of solidarity with the people of Palestine, ZYCIE WARSZAWY recalls that the Palestinians, a nation of four million people, do not have their own state.

Every progressive country in the world is at one with the people of Palestine, writes the paper and goes on:

"So far, the resistance of Israel and of its American allies in particular have made it impossible to fulfill the Palestinians' rights. Until this is achieved, the establishment of lasting peace in the Middle East remains impossible.

The Palestinians constitute a part of the Arab world. All Arab progressive forces support their strivings and oppose the policy pursued by Egyptian President as-Sadat who agrees to a compromise with Tel Aviv. The condemnations with which all his moves meet testify to the fact that there is no other possibility of solving the Palestinian issue but the one which will fulfill the legitimate rights of the Palestinians wishing to return," wrote ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

KIELCE PARTY PLENUM DISCUSSES SOCIOECONOMIC TASKS

AU271458Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[PAP report: "Implementation of Plans--Tasks for Industry--The Plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Kielce"]

Text] The 23 November plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee in Kielce evaluated the implementation of the voivodship's socioeconomic tasks this year and discussed the main lines of activity for 1979.

The plenum stressed that these tasks are being implemented favorably on the whole. The Kielce industry has overfulfilled the plan for 10 months and has supplied the domestic market and export agencies with large quantities of various products, including trucks, special motor vehicles, hundreds of thousands of tons of steel, tens of millions of ball bearings, washing machines, robots [roboty], juice extractors and other articles.

The plenum pointed out that on the whole all production plants of the voivodship should fulfill this year's plan, provided the workforces are fully mobilized. It agreed that the most important task of the plants is to improve materials management and to exploit the technical and organizational reserve production potential. Efforts to foster militant and committed attitudes and to create a climate of effective performance and creative involvement are the basis of success this year and next year.

Kielce Voivodship should produce far more building materials, household goods, apartment furnishings, metallurgical articles and other products in 1979 than in 1978. The plenum noted that it is possible to complete ahead of schedule important investments for the national economy such as the small section rolling plant in Ostrowiec, the meat plant in Starachowice and the grain plant in Niewachlowo.

BRIEFS

WROCLAW AIR LINKS REOPENED--Air links between Warsaw and Wroclaw and between Wroclaw, Gdansk and Slupsk via Warsaw will be reopened on 27 November. The 6-months suspension of air traffic was due to the modernization and reconstruction of runways in Wroclaw. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 23 Nov 78 LD]

ETHIOPIAN PEACE COMMITTEE'S VISIT--A delegation of the Ethiopian Committee for Peace and Solidarity, led by secretary Tibebu Shiferaw, has visited Warsaw at the invitation of the All-Poland Peace Committee and had talks with peace movement activists, members of the Polish Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Peoples, youth organizations' representatives, the officials of the Central Committee Foreign Department and with members of the peace committee. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Nov 78 p 4 AU]

REPORTAGE ON RCP CC PLENUM SESSION ON 29 NOV

Report on Session

AU291902Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 29 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today chaired the proceedings of the RCP Central Committee Plenum. The plenary session unanimously adopted the following agenda: On the activity of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states which took place in Moscow on 22-23 November 1978.

The plenary session was attended as guests by the first secretary of the county party committees, cadres from ministries, central institutions, mass organizations, and chief editors of the central press who are not Central Committee members.

The plenary session heard Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report on the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states. During the discussion, the floor was taken by the following comrades: Ion Dinca, Ion Sirbu, Ferdinand Nagy, Virgil Trofin, Eugen Barbu, Gheorghe Blaj, Margareta Kraus, Ion Nicu, Zamfira Grosu, (Sipo Andras), Sebastian (Elnani), Ion Iliescu, Paul Niculescu, Vasile Barbulet, Vasile Musat, Mihai Telescu, Petru Enache and Mihail Florescu.

Numerous comrades, who were not able to take the floor during the plenary session, turned in written notes on their stand expressing their complete adherence to the activity of the Romanian delegation and of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states held in Moscow. The total number of those who took the floor or turned in written notes during the plenary session was 118.

The participants in the discussions, as well as the comrades who turned in their written notes on their stand, unanimously approved the activity carried out by the Romanian delegation and by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and assessed that this activity fully reflects the domestic and foreign policy practiced by our party and state and the decisions of the 11th RCP Congress and the RCP program. They all expressed deep satisfaction and the great appreciation of all communists and all people for the activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and for the excellent manner in which the party secretary general, with lofty principles and a profound sense of responsibility, presented Romania's stand at the meeting on the problems on the agenda of the meeting, and acted in the spirit of the general and basic guidelines of our party, of the party congress decisions, and those of Central Committee plenary sessions, of the Grand National Assembly, of the State Council and the Socialist Unity Front.

It was unanimously stressed that this is fully in keeping with the vital interests of all our nation, of the construction of socialism in Romania and with progress and the continuous well-being of the country, and that it is fully in keeping with the general cause of socialism, of strengthening friendship and cooperation among the socialist countries, between the revoultionary, progressive and democratic forces everywhere, with the peoples' struggle for peace, security and a better and more just world.

The plenary session unanimously adopted a decision which expresses the RCP Central Committee stand of fully endorsing the activity carried out by the party secretary general and president of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and by the Romanian delegation at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states held in Moscow.

At the end of the plenary session the floor was taken by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, in an atmosphere of lively enthusiasm. The speech was followed with total approval, with vivid proof of unanimous adherence, and was repeatedly marked by loud cheers and prolonged applause.

The Central Committee expressed the determination of the entire party, of all the citizens in our fatherland--Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities--to continue to act with great determination to implement the decisions of the 11th party congress and national conference, the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism in order to insure progress and the well-being of all people.

The plenary session reasserted the will of all our nation to continue to promote our party's and state's foreign policy, a principled, active and constructive policy of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations which is refelcted in Socialist Romania's determined contribution to the assertion of new relations of equality, trust and cooperation among states and to the efforts aimed at detente, disarmament and international security.

Speakers Support Stand

AU292205Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1736 GMT 29 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Fulfilling the mandate entrusted to them by the party organizations and by the collectives of working people where they carry out their activity, the speakers who took the floor at the RCP Central Committee plenum on 29 November, expressed their total adherence to the stand by the Romanian delegation and by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

They stressed that all citizens in our fatherland, irrespective of nationality, view the activity carried out by the Romanian delegation at the recent Moscow meeting and the activity of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as an excellent expression of the basic interests of our nation and of all peoples, as a paragon of serving--with deep patriotic, revolutionary devotion, with clearsightedness, [word indistinct] and a realistic spirit--the general cause of socialism and communism, of establishing in the world a climate of trust, cooperation and peace.

During the discussions the participants stressed that the country's citizens view Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's signing of the Moscow declaration as an expression of concern for uniting all efforts, with both the socialist countries and with other countries and peoples and the peace-loving forces, in order to thwart the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of domination and diktat. The signing was an expression of concern for the renunciation of the use or threat of force in international relations, for reducing expenditures in the arms race and for troops and weapons, and for the free and independent development of all nations throughout the world in keeping with their desire and their interests.

The speakers expressed great words of appreciation for the excellent analysis made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the international situation, a scientific and realistic analysis and a fervent effort for intensifying the struggle for peace throughout the world. In this context, the speakers stressed the great significance of the assessment made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu according to which the evolution of the international situation does not show signs of an imminent danger of a new war, and that the balance of forces demonstrates the practical possibility of strengthening peace and cooperation.

In light of this assessment, the speakers stressed, the preservation of the defense capability must be of a rational and reasonable nature, since there is no reason to increase military expenditures. They also stressed the deep humaneness of the idea in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech, namely, that the world should not be governed by a balance of forces, but by a balance of trust and reason.

The speakers expressed great words of appreciation for the untiring activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu aimed at strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between the socialist countries on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and comradely assistance and solidarity, a new type of relations which should be a model of mankind's future development.

They also stressed that through its whole policy, Socialist Romania serves the loftiest ideals of mankind, that the [word indistinct] of our party's and state's leader expresses, with revolutionary passion and with great responsibility, the vital interests of all peoples, the noble ideals of socialism and peace.

Being the representatives of all our fatherland's citizens, irrespective of nationality, the speakers voiced their complete agreement with the position held and [word indistinct] fulfilled by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in accordance with thich any decision on increasing military expenditures, any decision on engaging the Romanian Army in military actions, is a right that cannot be surrendered to anyone, it is the right of the sovereign state and the exclusive right of the supreme party and state bodies and of the Romanian Government.

Proceeding from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's statements, the participants in the discussions stressed the principled and practical importance of the (?target) according to which the strengthening of the national economy, the improvement of the people's living standard, the successful fulfillment of the tasks of building the new social system is an inestimable and decisive contribution to strengthening the country's defense capability. This is the best guarantee for defending the people's revolutionary achievements, the speakers stressed.

Through the position adopted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, the conviction of all our people was expressed that it is in the power of the forces of peace and progress, and in the power of the peoples, to bar the path of war and to achieve a climate of understanding and cooperation among all world nations. The speakers extensively referred to the atmosphere of work of creativity throughout the country, to the forceful response of the citizens to the speeches made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the meetings with representatives of the working people.

The climate of deep patriotic competition, of engaging the people's creativity in implementing the program of the country's socioeconomic development, reflects the people's adherence to the entire domestic and foreign policy practiced by our party and state.

Welcoming the 60th anniversary of the creation of the united Romanian national state with new successes in the work of multilaterally strengthening Socialist Romania, the country's people, irrespective of nationality, express their unshakable unity with the party and with its secretary general. The speakers pledged, on behalf of the party organizations, of the collectives they represent, to resolutely act to implement the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and of raising Romania onto new peaks of progress and prosperity, and of increasing our country's contribution to the cause of peace and international cooperation.

Ceausescu Speech

LD292232Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2045 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

["Speech by Nicolae Ceausescu at Plenary Meeting of C.C. of R.C.P."--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Nov, AGERPRES--I wanted that we organize this plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the party given the important problems debated at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the countries participant in the Warsaw Treaty, held in Moscow, the more so as it has given rise to preoccupations with the working people, with our entire people, has rendered meetings and explanations, necessary, stated President Nicolae Ceausescu in the speech delivered at the plenary meeting of the C.C. of the R.C.P. of November 29. International events this year, the sharpening of certain contradictions and especially the outburst of a number of conflicts in Africa, the intensification of debates in the press and other mass media have stirred a certain concern in Romania, too. This has grown more marked especially in connection with the decision of the N.A.T.O. countries to earmark huge amounts of money for the next ten years in view of additional arming.

After having assessed that the declaration adopted at the Moscow meeting--which asserts the firm determination of the countries participant in the Warsaw Treaty to intensify the struggle for disarmament, detente and peace--fully accords with the expectations of the Romanian people, with the expectations of all people of the socialist countries, of the other peoples of Europe and the world over and is meant to give fresh impetus to the struggle against the policy of war, for international peace, the Romanian head of state said:

Being utterly convinced that by signing this declaration we meet to the full the interests of our people, of the cause of socialism and peace in general, we had previously decided within the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee to sign this declaration in the form you know, and extensively outlined Romania's position on the respective problems, the way in which our country would act for detente and peace.

President Nicolae Ceausescu then expressed his satisfaction at the fact that all those who took the floor at the plenary meeting, just as all the speakers at the meetings he had with the working people, stated their full agreement with the declaration and with it having been signed by Romania. I consider, he said, that the unanimity in which the plenary meeting of the Central Committee appreciated this declaration and decided to espouse it expresses the consistent policy of the Romanian Communist Party elaborated by the eleventh congress, Romania's international policy backed by our whole people. It mirrors our party's will to do everything possible in order to bar the way to war, the arms race, in full responsibility to our people, to all peoples loving peace, its determination to spare nothing in order to contribute to the triumph of international peace and collaboration.

Highlighting the unanimity being manifest the country over, with the entire party and people in connection with the R.C.P. and state's policy, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that Romania's orientation starts from the analysis of the two diametrically opposed tendencies being manifest in international life: The sharpening of the policy of dominating and oppressing other peoples, of redividing the world into zones of influence, on the one hand, and the ever more vigorous affirmation of the forces of the big majority of mankind declaring against the imperialist policy of domineering, for a new policy, of full equality among all nations, of observance of each people's independence--as a basic condition of strengthening the course toward detente, peace and disarmament the world over, on the other. This is the only policy that can allow for the liquidation of underdevelopment, for equality among nations, peace among peoples. There is no other alternative. Any other policy than that of detente and peace, of equality among nations is contrary to the interests of the very life of the people, contrary to the interests of the very life of the people, contrary to the cause of socialism, and we have therefore always rejected and will reject it in the future too, most resolutely.

After having highlighted that it is necessary to pass on to implementing the declaration signed by the Romanian delegation at the Moscow meeting, and reaffirmed the resolve of the Romanian state to act with all its might on the purpose, Nicolae Ceausescu went on:

In their activity, the Romanian Communist Party, Romania [as received] have firmly acted for the implementation of security and disarmament, have been doing everything possible for making their contribution to the attainment of these vital disiderata of mankind.

We spare no effort for strengthening solidarity with all the socialist countries, with all the progressive, anti-imperialist forces, with the peoples of the developing countries, of the non-aligned countries, with all the states and peoples of the world, for building a world free of weapons, a world of peace.

Great, sustained efforts, intense struggle are necessary on this line. Therefore it is necessary to strengthen solidarity and collaboration, showing clearly to all the peoples, the danger involved by the arms race. Let us clearly tell the peoples that preventing a new war is within their power, let them secure peace. We are fully confident in the united force of the peoples and are convinced that whatever the difficulties coming up, they will know acting in such a way as to reject the imperialist policy of domination and dictate, to impose new relations of equality, to ensure peace all over the world.

Grounded precisely on the unflinching belief in the force of the people's masses, of the peoples in our countries and all over the world, we have considered that the future must be looked at with trust, with the conviction that the struggle for detente and peace will be victorious, and being resolved to do everything to that end. It is from these considerations that our conclusions set out both as to the intensification of the political and diplomatic activity, of the mass activity in the country and internationally and as to the measures to be taken in order to be able to face all circumstances.

It would be a great mistake, no doubt, not to take into account the fact that until disarmament is reached, until lasting peace is attained, we must permanently concern ourselves--both us and the other socialist countries, all the peoples willing to defend their independence and sovereignty--with ensuring defense capacity, in order to be able to oppose, at any time, any imperialist aggression, any attempt to endanger the revolutionary gains of our people, of the socialist peoples, any attempt to [hamper] the free life the Romanian people is building under the leadership of the communist party.

Our Central Committee, the Grand National Assembly, the other party and state bodies are fully responsible and are committed to this responsibility of securing the peaceful labour, the independence, the socialist construction, Romania's sovereignty, stressed President Nicolae Ceausescu, further declaring:

I wish to most clearly reassert before the Central Committee, too, the position of our party and state, namely that in case of an aggression in Europe against a country in the membership of the Warsaw Treaty, we will fulfill our obligations taken under this pact, as also under the bilateral pacts of mutual assistance, according to the respective provisions. Naturally, we declare and will do everything for the military pacts--both the N.A.T.O. and the Warsaw Pact--to be abolished the soonest, since we are firmly convinced that it is not the military pacts that ensure the independence, sovereignty and peace, but on the contrary, they only maintain the state of tension. The sooner the military pacts disappear, the more marked the course of detente, the better the prospects of achieving peace the world over.

Naturally, we understand that the problems cannot be solved unilaterally, that the abolition of the two pacts must be done concomitantly. The measures should pursue the maintenance of an equilibrated balance of forces, of the guarantee of protecting the independence, the possibility to oppose any aggression. We consider that under the present circumstances the forces are balanced enough, the means we have--both the Warsaw Pact and the N.A.T.O., as also other countries, are much above the needs.

It is in the interest of all peoples, Nicolae Ceausescu went on, that we do not follow the way of intensifying the arming but that of diminishing it, of achieving an equalibrium and a balance of forces by continuously reducing arming and armies, military expenditures, by firmly switching over to measures of general disarmament and first of all of nuclear disarmament--beginning with the big powers. This problem is in fact clearly expressed also in the declaration we signed in common.

Setting out from these reasons we consider that, while most carefully preserving the defence and combat capacity of our army, we must not follow the way of earmarking additional amounts of money to arming. The current provisions are enough and we must do everything so as to come soon to measures on cutting down the military expenditures and arming. Setting out precisely from this, we are among the first--if not the very first--to have condemned the May decision of the N.A.T.O. on earmarking further amounts of money to arming. We however consider that this must not make us earmark in turn additional sums to arming, but on the contrary, intensify the struggle for inducing the N.A.T.O. countries to reconsider the decision taken and switch over to halting the arms race.

Pointing out that any additional allocation out of the national income for arming can only be made by reducing the earmarkings to development, to raising the people's living standard, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the international situation does not at all entitle us to act this way.

The bigger the successes we record in carrying through the programme mapped out by the Eleventh Congress of the R.C.P. on increasing the productive forces and raising the level of civilization and welfare of the people, the stronger the combat and defence capacity of our whole people, the Romanian president went on. If we should unfortunately have to take to arms, we shall have full guarantee that our army, the whole people, will resolutely fight to defend their revolutionary gains, independence and sovereignty, to fulfill their international pledges, firmly opposing any aggression, making everything to defeat the aggressors.

But, our relations with all the neighbouring countries, with the states in this part of Europe are very good, and these countries are preoccupied with checking the arms race and wish that we expand the collaboration for economic development. And countries like Greece and Turkey, either, are not concerned with intensifying the arming. So, why should we choose such a way and not act for strengthening the collaboration and friendship, thus consolidating the guarantee that there will be no military clashes whatsoever? Practically speaking, we have good relations with all countries of Europe--I mean those not in the Warsaw Pact. We have good relations with all N.A.T.O. member-countries, even very good relations with some of them. We have long-term economic agreements and treaties of collaboration with numerous states. In all meetings and talks we had with heads of states we have noted the selfsame preoccupation of seeking out ways to detente, of cutting down the military expenditures. Then, what would be the reason for our increasing the arming, thus diminishing the possibilities of economic development and increased welfare? To earmark fresh resources to the production of weapons would in the last analysis mean to negatively work on both socialist construction and the course of detente and peace.

As a matter of fact, as I have mentioned, the declaration we unanimously signed at the Moscow meeting sets out precisely from the necessity of firmly promoting the policy of detente, of disarmament and peace. This political document, adopted in full unanimity can in no way bring about the adoption of measures of intensifying the military expenditures.

Referring to military issues discussed at the Moscow meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu said: It is the Central Committee that has to decide on these fundamental issues of the relations among socialist countries. These issues also fall within the competency of the Grand National Assembly. In this context, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that nobody can sign documents that commit the state, the army otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of the constitution, with the defence law, with the laws of the country. It is only the statutory bodies, only the supreme party and state bodies, the Grand National Assembly and, ultimately, only by the consultation and with the will of the entire people that commitments can be taken concerning the future, the life of our entire people.

President Nicolae Ceausescu then referred to other important military problems directly pertaining to the direct sovereignty and exclusive responsibility of each party and government, namely the collaboration among the armies of the countries participant in the Warsaw Treaty, the principles that should be underlying this collaboration, in the spirit of the treaty provisions and of the relations among all socialist countries. We consider that the relations among the armies of the socialist countries in the membership of the Warsaw Pact should be grounded on principles of full equality.

It is only to the degree that each national army feels that it enjoys the support of its own people, and prepares in close touch with the people, that it will fulfill both national and international obligations under the best of conditions. We are firmly resolved to carry through these obligations. Although we are doing everything possible for needing not to fight, for securing peace. Yet, if necessary, we shall fight. Yet, we shall do that not in response on orders from somebody else, we shall act only with the full acknowledgement of the people, with the full approval of the people and only on grounds of the decisions adopted by the supreme party and state bodies in our country. I cannot help noting with great satisfaction the unanimity in which the plenary session of our Central Committee has approved of the stand we took in Moscow, of our resolve to do everything possible for peace, detente, for developing relations among socialist countries, grounded on full equality--both politically, economically and militarily--in order to offer mankind a new model of relations.

An example of the way the countries building the new social system cooperate among them, for the victory of socialism, for peace, for international detente.

President Nicolae Ceausescu contended in this framework that under no circumstances will he ever sign any document violating the independence of Romania, of its army.

Resolution Approves Ceausescu Activities

LD301020Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

["Resolution of the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party on the Activity of the Delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania at the Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Participating States Held in Moscow"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Nov, AGERPRES--Having listened to the account on the proceedings of the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty, the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party fully and most unanimously approves the activity deployed by the Romanian delegation, by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The activity and the position expressed at that meeting by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reflect the policy of our party and state on the major issues facing mankind, fully correspond to the fundamental aspirations and interests of all citizens of the homeland, irrespective of nationality, to the ideals of national independence and sovereignty, to the cause of socialism, cooperation and peace the world over.

The Central Committee assesses highly the clear-cut and firm manner in which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented the principled position of our party, promoted the basic orientations of Socialist Romania on the problems debated, considering the activity unfolded at that meeting as an example of brilliant blending of the communist principledness and of the spirit of high responsibility for the destinies of the country, for the cause of socialism and peace in the world, of consistent promotion of the decisions of the eleventh congress and the national conference of the party, of the provisions of the RCP programme, a brilliant example of devotedly serving the supreme interests of the Romanian people.

The plenary meeting stresses with justified pride the full adhesion of the broad people's mass, of the whole people for the foreign policy of the party and the state, for the activity of the Romanian delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty. The recent meetings of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu with the representatives of the working class, the peasantry, intelligentsia, youth, the army and other categories of working people are a telling expression of the legitimate interest our whole people evinces in the destinies of the homeland, of the spirit of social responsibility of the working people, of the determination of the people's mass to unabatedly implement the party's policy, of their active participation in the work of governing our socialist society, of the unflinching unity and cohesion of the working people, irrespective of nationality, of the whole people around the party, around its general secretary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Considering that the declaration of the states participant in the Warsaw Treaty and the principles laid down in it fully accord with the current international situation, with the basic orientation of firmly and energetically acting for further detente, for collaborating, security and peace, the plenary meeting approves of its having been signed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, stressing at the same time our party's contribution to drafting this document.

Emphasizing the correctness of this declaration, the Romanian Communist Party, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania will do everything possible in close collaboration with the socialist countries participant in the Warsaw Treaty, with the other socialist countries, with the other European states, with the popular, progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces, so as to fulfil the provisions of this declaration.

Analyzing the international balance of forces, the plenary meeting reasserts the appreciation confirmed by life, of our party and the solidity of the lucid and realistic standpoint expressed at the meeting by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, namely that there is no imminent danger of a world war in the present international situation. In the gigantic opposition world-wide between the two diametrically opposed tendencies--the ever stronger affirmation of the will of the socialist countries, of all world peoples to put an end to the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, of domination and dictate, to develop free and independent, on the one hand, and the sharpening of the international contradictions, of the policy of strength, of redividing the world into zones of influence and domination, on the other--the forces of peace, democracy, national independence and progress are prevalent and ascending, win fresh and important positions, grow ever stronger and more influential, the peoples' struggle for deciding their fate by themselves gains in scope and intensity. The Central Committee considers that by acting in unity and intensifying their efforts, these forces are apt to defeat the policy of the reactionary, imperialist circles, to induce the halting of the arms race, to bar the way to war, to ensure a weapon-free world, international peace and security.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee stresses that the achievement of a lasting peace demands from all socialist countries, the developing countries and the non-aligned countries, from the governments of all states, from all democratic and progressive forces, the intensification of the political, diplomatic efforts, of the actions by the broad people's mass in the struggle against the war preparations, for the consolidation of the course of detente, resolute actions for ensuring peace and disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all. To act energetically and firmly, to induce efficient measures for halting the arms race, for removing the danger of a world war, to ensure the serenity of mankind, international peace and collaboration--this is the primordial task of all forces that are responsible for the present and the future of mankind.

The Plenary meeting of the Central Committee reasserts Romania's firm determination to unabatedly act for the integral translation into life of the commitments taken by the states participant in the all-European conference under the Helsinki Final Act, for the soonest possible adoption of practical, efficient measures of military disengagement and disarmament on the continent. Consistent action in a constructive spirit is necessary to this end, for the thorough preparation of the 1980 Madrid reunion of the states participant in the all-European conference so that the reunion may lead to the endorsement of concrete measures on developing the collaboration among all participant states, and lay special stress on the settlement of the military issues of European security.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee reasserts the topical character of the proposals advanced by our party regarding the undelayed freezing and subsequent passon to cutting military expenditures and the strength of the armed forces, beginning with the more strongly armed states, the taking by all states of the pledge not to locate fresh troops and weapons on the territories of other countries, and to pass on to reducing and completely withdrawing the existing ones, up to the dismantling of all military bases, first of all of the nuclear ones on the foreign territories, the reduction and cessation of all military manoeuvres, especially of those with the participation of more states, as also of any showdown of strength near the frontiers of other states, the conclusion of an all-European treaty on giving up force and threat with force, that should be participated in by all states participant in the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The plenary meeting reasserts the firm position of our party and state according to which of decisive importance for international peace and collaboration are the liquidation of mankind's splitting into military blocs, the concomitant abolition of the North Atlantic Treaty and of the Warsaw Treaty. In order to ensure the security of all states, it is essential that the achievement of a world equilibrium be not pursued by means of strengthening the military blocs, of escalating arming, but by gradually reducing their military activity, the effectives and weapons, with a view to providing conditions for the abolition of the military blocs. Therefore, our party most firmly disapproves of the decisions adopted by the council of the North Atlantic Treaty at the Washington session this year. The plenary meeting considers it necessary that the socialist countries, the other states, the leaders of the countries and governments, the people's masses everywhere, the progressive and democratic forces do everything possible in order to induce the reconsideration of these decisions, the escalation of the arms race not to be admitted, just as the augmentation of the military expenditures, the further stockpiling of weapons that bring fresh burdens on the shoulders of the working people, spell fresh danger to the peoples' peace and security, to the progress and future of mankind.

The plenary meeting fully espouses the standpoint expressed by the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, according to which the current international situation does not claim for the adoption of special military measures, does not render it necessary to augment the military expenditures above rational ceilings and previously set provisions. A policy of excessive augmentation of the military expenditures can only affect the capacity of our countries of solving the major issues of building socialism and communism, of economic and social development, of raising the living standard of the working people.

The plenary meeting of the C.C. of the R.C.P. stresses again that as long as sources of tension, of military conflict exist, just as massive concentration of troops and weapons, nuclear included, as long as the imperialist policy of strength and aggression exists, the continuous strengthening is necessary of the country's defence capacity, so as to be able to face in any circumstance any attempt at the revolutionary gains of our country, of the other socialist countries, at national independence and sovereignty. Reaffirming the determination of the Romanian Communist Party, of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania to do everything in order to secure the homeland's defence capacity, the combat preparedness of the national army, the plenary meeting appreciates that the military expenditures must further keep a rational, reasonable character, must not be a burden to the people, to the national economy. In this spirit the plenary meeting considers that it is not necessary that additional material means be alloted to the military needs as compared to those provided for in the single national plan of socio-economic development of the country and in the state budget.

Earmarking the funds established for the military needs, the party and government are firmly resolved to ensure the necessary conditions for the high-rate development of industry and agriculture, of science and culture, for economic and social development of all counties of the country, for continuously raising the whole people's living standard.

The Central Committee considers that our country must focus its efforts on the settlement of the fundamental issues of high-rate development of the national economy, of the education, science and culture, of the problems regarding the people's working and living conditions, inclusive of the continuous development of the socialist democracy, of improving the society's government upon scientific bases, ensuring the general progress of the entire country.

The plenary meeting decides that the major efforts of the party and the government, of our whole people be further focused on strengthening and modernizing the technico-material groundwork of socialism. In the future, too, the preoccupations of our working class, peasantry, intelligentsia, of all working people, irrespective of nationality will focus on the sustained development of the productive forces, the vigorous growth of the national wealth, the unabated implementation of the party programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism.

The Central Committee fully shares the conviction expressed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at his recent meetings with representatives of various categories of working people, according to which the bigger the successes we record in the development of industry and agriculture, of the whole national economy, in the thriving of science, culture, education, in raising the whole people's welfare and socialist, revolutionary conscience, the more firmly will the people fight in defence of the socialist society, the more easily will it defeat any imperialist aggression, anyone attempting at violating its revolutionary gains, the homeland's freedom, independence and sovereignty.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee unanimously approves the clear, principled stand expressed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in connection to certain military aspects of the Warsaw Treaty, the fact that he did not agree to adopting measures that had not been covenanted by all member states, as the treaty stipulates.

The plenary meeting stresses that as long as the military blocks, the danger of imperialist aggression, continue to exist, Romania as a participant in the Warsaw Treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance, will further develop collaboration with the other member countries, being resolved to fully observe her commitments within the treaty and the bilateral agreements, in case of imperialist aggression in Europe, against the socialist countries. Romania also develops relations of friendship and collaboration with the armies of the other socialist countries, of other friendly states, being convinced that this serves the interests of our peoples, of the cause of international collaboration, of the progress, democracy and peace in the world.

In relation with this, the plenary meeting of the Central Committee thinks it is necessary to reaffirm the stand of our party, according to which the military collaboration between the socialist states must unconditionally be based on the principle of strengthening the national army of each country as an armed force of the people, while leadership of the national army, both when peace and war, is the inalienable attribute of the supreme leading fora [as received] in each country, of the party, government, parliament and people of each country. In this context, the plenary meeting reaffirms that Romania's armed forces will never be commited to combat but on grounds of decisions of the supreme leading bodies of our party and state, of the supreme commander of the army, the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Commanding the national army is one of the main facets of exerting national sovereignty, and at the same time, an essential need for strengthening collaboration, friendship and brotherhood of combat of the armies of the socialist countries, both when peace and war.

In this regard, the plenary meeting highlights that the problems concerning collaboration between national armies must be regulated by agreements and treaties, in the spirit of the principles of the relations among socialist states, of the inalienable right of each state to self-dependently decide, with no foreign interference, on the domestic and international political problems, national defence included. Coming to relations based on these rules and principles among their armies, the socialist countries will be able to offer, militarily too, an example for the other peoples, will contribute to the affirmation in the world of the new, democratic principles of collaboration among states.

Learning with deep satisfaction that life has fully confirmed the righteousness of the foreign policy of the party and state, the plenary meeting of the Central Committee decides that the party and state bodies, the mass and civic organizations continue acting unabatedly in the future for strengthening and expanding collaboration economically, politically, scientifically, technically, culturally, militarily and in other domains with the C.M.E.A.-member socialist countries, with the Warsaw Treaty participant states, with all the socialist countries, develop relations with the developing countries, with the non-aligned countries, with all the states of the world, regardless of social system. Romania most consistently places at the base of her international relations the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights and non-intereference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage.

The Romanian Communist Party will most firmly militate in the future too, for implementing security, collaboration and peace in Europe and in the world, for renunciation of force and threat with force in international relations, for peacefully settling, by means of negotiations, all the litigious issues among states, for passing on to concrete measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first of all. The Romanian Communist Party, the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania will unabatedly act for doing away with underdevelopment and building a new world economic order, grounded on full equality and equity, apt to open the road to more rapid progress for the lagging countries, to ensure economic development for all the countries in the world.

The Romanian Communist Party will most firmly militate in the future too for liquidating the remnants of colonialism, against any form of imperialist, neocolonialist domination and oppression, for the affirmation and implementation of the right of all peoples to unhampered development, with no foreign interference, according to their will and aspirations. The plenary meeting of the Central Committee reaffirms the resolve of the Romanian Communist Party to strengthen international friendship and solidarity and to develop collaboration with the communist and workers' parties all over the world, with the national liberation movement, to intensify the fruitful dialogue and cooperation with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the governing parties in the developing countries, with other parties and progressive and democratic organizations, religious ones included, with all the social movements declaring in favour of a policy of peace and collaboration, for strengthening detente, ceasing the arms race, for international collaboration and peace.

The Central Committee expresses the belief that the working class, the peasants, the intelligentsia, the working people in our country, Romanians, Magyars, Germans and of other nationalities, understanding that the final aim and the supreme reason of the whole activity deployed by our party are the continuous raising of material and spiritual living standard of the entire people, will work with dedication, industriousness and skill, will do everything for exemplarily fulfilling the plan for the running year, for 1979 and for the whole five-year plan period, the programme worked out by the eleventh congress, for high-rate development of the national economy, for the implementation of the entire domestic and foreign policy of our party, for the progress and prosperity of Socialist Romania, for the happiness of the people, for social progress and peace in the world.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMAN ADDRESSES MEETING ON WARSAW PACT

AU291511Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Nov 78 pp 3, 4 AU

[Report on speech by Minister of Defense Ion Coman at the 27 November meeting of representatives of the Army and the Ministry of Interior with President Nicolae Ceausescu]

[Text] In his speech Col Gen Ion Coman said: "Voicing the unanimous thoughts, feelings and will of all its personnel, the country's revolutionary army fully endorses the activities of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the recent Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states.

With great patriotic pride, our army expresses profound gratitude to our beloved party-state leader for the brilliant way in which he presented Romania's position at that meeting; for the principledness and determination with which he stated the overall guidelines of our party-state foreign policy, and for the firmness with which he defended the principles of our fatherland's independence and sovereignty.

In unison with all our nation, the army unflinchingly and firmly supports the stand of the party secretary general and president of the country as well as of the Romanian delegation concerning Warsaw Pact military matters. We consider this a new proof of the RCP's consistent concern for firmly basing the military cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Romania with other Warsaw Pact member states and with all socialist countries on the sacred principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights and the exclusive and inalienable right of each party and each socialist state to independently decide on matters connected with strengthening the fatherland's defense capability.

The entire Romanian army fully supports the wise orientation of our party-state, according to which the strengthening of the fatherland's defense capability is firmly based on rapid socioeconomic development, and the measures adopted concerning national defense should not hamper the integral fulfullment--at high indexes of modern standards and quality--of the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and raising the people's material and cultural level.

In view of the serious situation facing the countries of Europe and other parts of the world, the speaker said, we military men, along with all working people in our fatherland, wholeheartedly support the RCP viewpoint, expressed once more clearly and firmly by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that it is within the power of our states and peoples to consistently act, in the spirit of the declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states adopted at the Moscow meeting, to conclude agreements on reducing armed forces and armament, to make new efforts at the international level in order to cut military expenditures, dismantle military bases and withdraw foreign troops from the territories of other states, to create nuclear-free zones of peace in various parts of the world, including Europe, to diminish the role of military blocs, to create conditions for the concurrent abolition of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and to eliminate the policy of blocs, in order to strengthen trust among nations and to develop peaceful cooperation among all states, in the overall interest of social progress, security and peace in the world.

Drawing its inexhaustible strength from its leadership by the glorious RCP and from its indissoluble link with the people, with which it forms a single body, the Romanian army carries out, and will only carry out, missions entrusted to it by the party and by the higher state-power bodies of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the orders of Supreme Commander Comrade Nicolae Ceauescu.

At the same time, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu often has stated, Romania, in its capacity as a member of the Warsaw Pact--the alliance of socialist states in Europe set up for purpose of defense against an imperialist attack--will develop the existing military cooperation with other socialist countries belonging to this treaty, and in case of an aggression against any socialist state in Europe it will fulfill the obligations assumed.

In conclusion, the minister of national defense said: Firmly engaged in carrying out the highly responsible tasks devolving upon us from the party program, we reitereate on this occasion, too, our unflinching determination to be ready at any given moment, as a single body, together with all the people, to self-denyingly defend, up to the ultimate sacrifice, the great revolutionary achievements, the freedom, indpendence, sovereignty and integrity of our beloved fatherland, socialist Romania.

INTERIOR MINISTER ADDRESSES MEETING ON WARSAW PACT

AU2915l0Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Nov 78 pp 3, 4 AU

[Report on speech by Minister of Interior George Homostean at the 27 November meeting of representatives of the defense and interior ministries, with President Nicolae Ceausescu]

[Text] In his speech, Minister of Interior Comrade George Homostean said: Please allow me, much beloved and esteemed comrade supreme commander, to thank you from the bottom of my heart, on behalf of the entire apparatus of security and militia bodies and all personnel of the Ministry of Interior, for the wonderful opportunity offered today to meet with you and express our thoughts and feelings and the firm determination to unflinchingly implement our party-state policy. With particular satisfaction and legitimate patriotic pride, we took note of the position and activities of the Romanian delegation led by you at the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, and we express our full support and gratitude for the brilliant way in which you, the most authentic exponent of our nation, sustained with high communist responsibility and revolutionary principledness the supreme interests of the Romanian people, of the cause of national independence and sovereignty and of peace and cooperation throughout the world.

Your activities and stance at the meeting, comrade supreme commander, fully corresponds to the vital interests and aspirations of the workers class and is a brilliant example of communist principledness and of firmness and resolution, and strictly observing and implementing the guidelines established by the leading forums and higher party-state bodies.

In a world torn by great contradictions and in which there are trends toward escalating the armaments race, you, brilliant political leader who enjoys huge prestige throughout the world, have given a dignified and firm "no" to the armaments race, so that all peoples can live in freedom and happiness.

We are fully convinced that Romania's position and your decisive contribution toward resolving the key problems currently facing mankind will be remembered by history. The generations of today and tomorrow will be grateful to you for the wisdom, courage and revolutionary firmness with which you struggle for the triumph of the noble ideas of humanism and for the sacred right of all peoples to shape their future in conformity with their own interests, and to live in peace and friendship.

As military men, we fully understand the consequences of the armaments race and the impact of increasing military spending on the peoples' conditions of work and life, and on their development along the road of progress and well-being. That is why we heartily endorse and support the decision of the party-state leadership not to engage in increasing military expenditures, but to devote the main efforts toward developing the national economy, raising the people's living standard and insuring detente, security and disarmament.

We are aware, much esteemed comrade supreme commander, of your daily concern for defending the people's revolutionary achievements and insuring conditions so that the working people, without hindrance, may carry out their peaceful and creative activities. We also know our tasks and role in strengthening the country's defense capability and the mission entrusted to us by the party not to allow anybody to hurt the state's security and the fatherland's independence and sovereignty. These sacred duties constantly make us increase vigilance, strengthen order and discipline, and continuously improve our political and combat training, so that we may always be ready to do our duty with honor and dignity and to faultlessly carry out the assigned mission and your orders.

In conclusion, the minister of interior assured the supreme commander that the ministry personnel, entirely devcted to the party and people, are always performing their duty with their full combat capability, and ready for any sacrifice and for faithfully serving the interests of the fatherland and the noble ideals of socialism.

PRESS CARRIES SUPPORT MESSAGES FOR CEAUSESCU STAND

AU291106Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 29 Nov 78 AU

[Excerpt] The Bucharest dailies keep publishing excerpts from the messages, letters and telegrams sent to the Central Committee of the R.C.P., to Nicolae Ceausescu by county party committees, mass and public organizations, collectivities of enterprises and institutions. They express the full adhesion of the Romanian nation to the stand of President Nicolae Ceausescu at the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty, to the party and state home and foreign policy.

AGERPRES COMMENTS ON ROMANIA'S DEFENSE POLICY

AU291450Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 29 Nov 78 AU

["A Rational Defense Policy"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Nov, AGERPRES--A lucid analysis of the international situation shows that the forces declaring for policy of detente and peace play, undoubtedly, a preponderant role and Romania considers that the efforts of all nations must be streamlined precisely to achieving detente and peace. That is why, as President Ceausescu has recently emphasized--the Romanian state is firmly determined not to increase military expenditures above what has been provided for in the budget and intends in no way to augment the percentage alloted for (?military) spending from the national income.

This attitude is an eloquent illustration of the political consistency and principledness of Romania which, being a firm promoter of disarmament and sponsor of many constructive proposals in this respect, considers that it is not enough for the states to declare for disarmament, that peace cannot be achieved only by statements and fine words, but requires practical, specific actions.

Indeed, there is no reason to consider that, in the present-day situation, when the armaments already existing in the states' arsenals can destroy the whole of mankind several times, new means should be earmarked to arming. On the contrary, it is necessary to adopt concrete measures not for achieving a balance of power and terror, by increasing arming, but for maintaining an equilibrium by reducing it.

Certainly, as it does not stand for an exaggerated pessimism in assessing the prospects of international developments, Romania is far from taking any euphoristic attitude and therefore it does everything for strengthening the country's defence capacity, for raising the combat potential of the national army, so that it may fulfil its duties to the homeland under any circumstance, and concurrently, if needed, the obligations assumed the Warsaw Treaty as well, should an imperialist aggression occur in Europe. According to the treaties it signed Romania will act against any aggression on its allies, no matter the aggressor. But it is not this the goal of its policy, on the contrary, it aims at hindering the outbreak of a new war, at deepened detente. Romania realizes that, until appropriate agreements on disarmament are reached, it has to spend on defence too, but it also considers that these expenditures must be rational.

In 1979, for instance, Romania will spend on defence 12.460 million lei whereas 235.840 million lei are alloted for the national economy, over 13,000 million lei for health and more than 18,000 lei for education. [all figures as received] From this very structure of the budget it results that, according to the Romanian conception, the strengthening of the country's defence capacity should be grounded on the many-sided flourishing of the national economy, and the measures adopted in this respect must not hamper the implementation of the programme of economic and social development, of raising the quality of life of the population, as the rising material and cultural welfare of the people is the guarantee of a strengthened defence capacity.

As regards defence too, Romania firmly asserts it policy of unabated promotion of the principles of national independence and sovereignty. The Romanian Army that--as its supreme commander, President Nicolae Ceausescu, most clearly stressed--will never take part in a war of aggression, is subordinated exclusively to the state power bodies of Romania and, hence, nobody can commit it to any kind of action without their approval, without the approval of the entire people. As a matter of fact, the people's supremacy is the fundamental principle of the Romanian doctrine of defence, according to which any war of defence will be the war of the entire people. Ultimately, as Romania's president has recently stated, it is not the armament--no matter how complicated or destructive, that decides a battle, but the people, master of its destiny, its firm will to defend its revolutionary achievements.

AGERPRES VIEWS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AS STRENGTHENING DEFENSE

AU291127Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 29 Nov 78 AU

["The Implementation of the Economic and Social Development Programme--First Guarantee of Strengthening the Country's Defence Capacity"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Nov, AGERPRES--Over 1,250 productive capacities of the 2,700 to be commissioned by the end of the five-year plan period have been put into operation in Romania in the first half of the 1976-1980 Five Year Plan. The volume of investments in this period totals over 1,000 thousand million lei, that is as much as Romania invested under the previous three five-year plans.

Some 800 new capacities will be commissioned and 236,000 flats will be built in Romania next year. (?233) thousand million lei--almost half of what was invested in the last five-year plan period or as much as in the 1960-1965 period--were allotted for investments.

In the last ten years, Romania allotted almost one-third of the national income for development, an approximately 12 percent industrial growth rate being thus secured. The realization of an ample investment programme is a vital imperative for Romania, being determined by the need of surpassing the stage of a developing country in order to come closer to the level of the economically developed countries. It intends to surpass by 1985 the stage of a developing country and become a country with medium economic development. To this end, the economic policy of Romania will not be modified, further securing a high growth rate of the economy by developing the industry and agriculture and by fastly applying the gains of modern science and technique.

As a matter of fact, Romania reiterated, by the authoritative voice of its president, that it does not aim at diminishing the expenditure meant for economic and social development in favour of those for army, on the contrary, it gives prime of place, just as until now, to the implementation of the programme of economic and social development, of socialist construction, of raising the welfare of the people, starting from the conviction that this is the essential guarantee of steadily strengthening the defence and combat capacity of the country.

The fulfilment of the programme of economic development entails a rise in the standard of living. The year-long practice has confirmed the multifarious effects of the policy of investments on a social plane: Larger number of jobs in industry, constructions, in the other industrial branches, the development of the social-cultural construction, the upsurge of housing construction.

In the new production capacities, just as in the updated ones, some 1.2 million work places will be created under this five-year plan, meaning 1.2 million additional pays for the working people's families. In this framework, noteworthy is the fact that Romania will not change the provisions regarding the increase of pays under the current five-year plan, ensuring a 32 percent growth of the population's real incomes as to 18-30 per cent initially envisaged. Next year, the second stage of increasing remuneration will start in the conditions of maintaining the price and tariff index within the limits provided for in this five-year plan period.

CEAUSESCU, SCINTEIA MARK YUGOSLAV NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

AU291214Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 29 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Nov, AGERPRES--On the national day of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a congratulatory telegram to President Josip Broz Tito.

Our party, the entire Romanian people--the telegram reads--are highly appreciative of the lasting relations of fraternal friendship and many-sided collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in the spirit of solidarity and mutual esteem, on the solid basis of the principles of equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. I am confident that, in keeping with our (?recent) fruitful meetings and talks, the Romanian-Yugoslav relations, grounded on full equality, mutual regard and trust, will further expand and deepen, to the benefit of the two peoples, of socialism, international peace and collaboration.

In articles and editorial notes, the Romanian newspapers highlight that, this year, the national day of Yugoslav peoples acquires special significance, by the fact that it takes place a few days before another great event--the 60th anniversary of the foundation on December 1, 1918 of modern Yugoslavia, following the collapse of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire. This date--the newspapers write--coincides with the formation of the unitary Romanian national state, a symbolic coincidence, a telling proof of the similar destiny of the two countries united over the centuries by the same aspirations to liberty, to independent development and progress.

Covering practically all the spheres of social life, the relations of friendship between the two countries witness an ever ascending course. One can justifiably assess that the Romanian-Yugoslav relations are a good example of fruitful collaboration between two neighbour socialist countries grounded on fully equal rights, mutual esteem and respect, on comradely confidence. The deeply constructive character of the relations between the two countries is conspicuously reflected by the close collaboration in the field of international life, as they are socialist countries deeply attached to the cause of peace and progress, Romania and Yugoslavia consistently militating for new relations of equality among all states for the grand cause of the peace, independence and self-dependent development of peoples, for the settlement of the major problems facing the present-day world in a new way, in the interest of all peoples.

The recent Belgrade meeting--the 18th--between the party and state leaders of the two countries concluded with most fruitful for the further intensification of the Romanian-Yugoslav multilateral cooperation on the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural planes as also in the field of international life, results fully approved by the peoples of the two countries. [sentence as received] The steady development of the Romanian-Yugoslav friendship and collaboration fully corresponds to the interests of the peoples of the two countries, to the cause of socialism, good-neighbourliness in the Balkans, security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE ON SOLIDARITY DAY WITH PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

AU291116Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0825 GMT 29 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Nov, AGERPRES --President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted the Romanian people's support to and solidarity with the Palestinian people's just fight for the implementation of its legitimate rights to self-determination, inclusive of the foundation of an independent state of its own.

In the message addressed to the president of the 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly, Indalecio Lievano Aguirre, and to the U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, on the international day of solidarity with the Palestine people, Nicolae Ceausescu recalls that Romania has steadfastly declared for the political, negotiated settlement of the Middle East issues conducive to the establishment of a lasting and equitable peace, based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied consequent to the 1967 war, on the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue in conformity with its right to self-determination, inclusive of the foundation of an independent state of its own, to guaranteeing the independence and territorial integrity of all states in the region.

The cornerstone of achieving lasting and just peace in the region, of ensuring the territorial integrity, the independence, sovereignty, security and quiet of all states in that part of the world, of establishing a climate of peace is the correct settlement of the Palestinian issue, the message goes on. Romania is firmly convinced that this cardinal issue for peace-building can only be solved with the direct participation in negotiations of the Palestine people, of its representatives, of the Palestine Liberation Organization--a legitimate, authentic and recognized exponent of that people.

At present, Romania considers that it is more important than ever that the activity be intensified for an overall political settlement of the Middle East problems. Action is necessary for seeking out the ways of participation of all countries and sides interested in the overall settlement of the conflict, for the strengthening of the collaboration and solidarity among the sides concerned. In this spirit, we consider that the achievement of an international reunion would be of special importance, be it by reconvening the Geneva Conference, or in other form, in which all states concerned should participate, inclusive of the P.L.O. as legitimate representative of the Palestine people, under the U.N. aegis and with its active participation.

Setting out from the analysis of the international situation at present, from the contradictory tendencies being manifest in the world, Romania considers it imperiously necessary that all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces, all peoples wishing and fighting for their independent development should join the efforts, should strengthen their solidarity and collaboration, for a political, negotiated just settlement of all states of tension and war, for the affirmation of new interstate relations of full equality, observance of national independence and sovereignty, and non-interference in internal affairs. It is within this framework that we consider action should be taken also for the overall settlement of the intricate issues of the Middle East--inclusive of the implementation of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, for the achievement of a just and lasting peace, which harmonizes with the interests of the peooples in the region and the world over.

In conclusion, President Nicolae Ceausescu expresses his conviction that the U.N. will further campaign for the soonest settlement of the Middle East conflict, for the coming true of the Palestinian people's legitimate aspirations.

CEAUSESCU, MANESCU CONGRATULATE LLESHI, SHEHU ON ALBANIAN DAY

AU291302Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Nov 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; to Comrade Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Tirana:

On the 34th anniversary of the liberation, the national holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, we extend to the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and to the Albanian people cordial congratulations and best wishes for new successes in socialist construction and for the flourishing and prosperity of their fatherland, on behalf of the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and ourselves personally.

We express the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will continue to develop, to the benefit of the Romanian and Albanian peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism.

[signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Press Marks Albanian Day

AU281016Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 28 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Nov, AGERPRES--Marking the national day of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania, the Bucharest press of November 28 prints the telegram of congratulations addressed by Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Manea Manescu to Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of Albania, and to Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The telegram expresses the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Albania will further develop, in the interest of the Romanian and Albanian peoples, of the cause of peace and socialism.

In articles and feature reports on this event, the Romanian newspapers highlight the remarkable successes of the Albanian people in all spheres of the economic, social and cultural life. Stressing that the Albanian people is now making great efforts for translating into life the provisions of the sixth five-year plan (1976-1980), the newspapers point to the essential mutations to occur in the Albanian economy and culture in this period, which are mainly directed to the development of the technico-material base of socialism.

Inspired by feelings of sympathy for all peoples that are building the new system--ROMANIA LIBERA, press organ of the National Council of the Socialist Front, writes--the Romanian people follows with interest the fruitful activity carried out by the builders of socialist Albania, sincerely rejoicing at the achievements of this people in all fields of activity.

In turn, SCINTEIA TINERETULUI emphasizes that the traditional Romanian-Albanian friendship, cemented along the centuries by the struggle for attaining the common goals of shaking off the Ottoman yoke, of liberty and national independence, have acquired superior content in the years of socialism, witnessing a steadily upward course.

CEAUSESCU WISHES BOUMEDIENE SPEEDY RECOVERY

AU281027Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Nov 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To his excellency Mr Houari Boumediene, president of the Council of the Revolution, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Algiers:

On behalf of the Romanian people, my family and on my own behalf, I want to convey to you, dear friend, my entire sympathy and most sincere wishes for a speedy recovery. With feelings of warm friendship,

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES ZAIRE PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU281030Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Nov 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To his excellency Army Gen Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Mgbendu Wa Za Banga, president of the Republic of Zaire, Kinshasa,

On the occasion of the 13th national anniversary of the Republic of Zaire, I convey to you sincere congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness, and for progress and prosperity to the free Zairean people.

I am convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will increasingly develop, for the benefit of the Romanian and Zairian peoples, and for the cause of peace and understanding among peoples, for the establishment of a new world economic order.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

'SCIENTIFIC SESSION' MARKS STATE ANNIVERSARY

AU290855Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0740 GMT 29 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Nov, AGERPRES--The scientific session on the building of the unitary Romanian national state--a crucial moment in the fight of the people's mass for freedom and progress started in Bucharest on November 28.

Organized as part of the actions marking the impending anniversary of six decades since the foundation of the unitary Romanian national state, the session brings together members of the RCP and state leadership, working people of enterprises, men of science, professors, students, participants in the events of 60 years ago.

On the first day of the session, papers were delivered by Academician Stefan Pascu, chairman of the National Committee of Historians, Nicolae Hurbea, first secretary of the ALBA county committee of the RCP, Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Professor Dr. Ilsif Kovacs, rector of the Babes Boluai University of Cluj-Napoca, Professor Carol Gollner Dusc, member of the Presidium of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences, Stefan Voitec, member of the Executive Politiccal Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council of Romania.

The papers delivered emphasized the law-like and legitimate character of the national unity of the Romanian people, proclaimed by the Great National Assembly of Alba Iula, on December 1, 1918, the positive influence of the foundation of the unitary Romanian national state had on the development of the country, the substantial contribution of the working class and the participation of the broad people's mass in this historic act; the backing of the Magyar and German working masses of our country of the Romanian people's permanent aspiration after union.

The speakers stressed the role of the RCP, that after its foundation in 1921, organised the working class in the fight for democratic rights and liberties, for the country's independence and sovereignty, for social and national liberation. Stressing that building socialism in Romania is an uniterrupted process of renewing changes, they presented papers highlighted that today, the Romanian Communist Party successfully continues the implementation of the ideal of sovereignty and independence. Socialism, by enthroning the power of the working people in Romania, attains the fully national sovereignty, the full state independence, the development of collaboration with the socialist states, with the other countries in the world.

Highlighting that contemporary Romania is consistently promoting the lofty principles of peace and international justice, friendship and collaboration with other peoples, the speakers expressed the deep adhesion of the whole people to the firm, highly principled stand, taken by the Romanian delegation headed by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty.

The proceedings of the session continued during the same day, divided into sections, are to be continued on November 29.

AMBASSADOR OPPOSES UN OFFICE OF HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSIONER

LD292304Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Nov, AGERPRES--The proposal for the institution of an office of United Nations high commissioner for human rights is unacceptable, stated the Romanian representative of the U.N. within the social, humanitarian and cultural committee of the General Assembly. In Romania's opinion, this proposal is intended to confer on a UN personal body--instituted ad hoc and in an artificial way--attributions and tasks which, according to the U.N. Charter provisions, belong to and must be fulfilled only by the United Nations bodies which have a representative and collective character. Ambassador Constantin Flitan stressed the fact that it unequivocally results from the charter that the U.N. has the role to constitute a centre for the harmonization of the actions undertaken by the various world countries with respect to actual exercise of human rights, the primordial role in the promotion, guaranteeing and carrying through of these fundamental rights devolving on the states.

Referring to Romania's experience, he specified that the human rights can be fully manifest only under conditions of sustained efforts for economic and social development, through the existence for all citizens, irrespective of nationality, of the possibilities to fully enjoy the achievements recorded through their common work, to lead a free and dignified life. The speaker pointed out that in Romania's outlook, the true democracy and the real humanism are incompatible with the economic, social and political inequalities, with the discriminatory practices on national or racial reasons.

At the same time, Constantin Flitan emphasized that the actual exercising of human rights and freedoms depends on the attainment of major consideration of mankind: The safeguarding of international peace and security, the elimination of the use of force, in all its forms of manifestation, and of threat with force, the extinction of the hotbeds of conflict, the achievement of disarmament and first of all of nuclear disarmament, the liquidation of underdevelopment, famine and illiteracy, the establishment of a new world economic and political order.

EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING CONGRESS HELD IN BUCHAREST

AU241102Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 24 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Nov, AGERPRES--The first South-East European congress of earthquake engineering is taking place in Bucharest. The theme of the papers: Protection of building in the seismic zones. Taking part are building engineers, geophysicists, seismologists and researchers of Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia and Romania as well as invited guests from People's China, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Federal Germany and Hungary.

This congress, said Valeriu Cristecu, chairman of the organizing committee (Romania), to an AGERPRES reporter, discusses scientific problems of special importance such as the estimation of the seismic risk, the behavior of buildings during strong earthquakes, building design provisions in seismic zones, anti-seismic zones, recent earthquakes and their effects on buildings. I would like to point out the big number of participants and the value of the papers included on the agenda, the spirit of cooperation and collaboration in which the participants discuss the scientific problems. This exchange of opinions is very useful for the future activity in building.

Here are statements made by some participants:

Professor, Engineer Svetozar Bogunovic, [title indistinct] Engineer Vyekoslav Pavlin (Yugoslavia). We are satisfied with the papers delivered by the Romanian researchers, all of them of a high scientific value, with the general level of the congress proceedings. We will collaborate in the future with Romanian specialists in researches of common interest. We have already reached understandings on this line, for collaboration between the Sarajevo Institute of Architecture and Urbanism and the INCERC [as received] of Bucharest.

Vladimir C. Kaleoras (Greece). I am very impressed by the quantity and quality of the data presented so far to the congress, and also by its organization. As a specialist in reinforced concrete, I was very pleased to note, in Bucharest, the good and careful rebuilding of the buildings affected by the last year earthquake.

Dr S. Sochanski (Bulgaria). Many specialists in the world are trying today to understand and solve the problems related to earthquakes, to the safety of buildings. Bearing in mind the hazard of earthquakes, it is difficult to find an optimum solution, but the Romanian colleagues have presented to the congress solutions to various problems and I think that these solutions contribute to ensuring the safety of the buildings and the protection of the inhabitants' life. The majority of the scientific works are directly linked to practice, helping thus the designing of strong buildings in the seismic zones.

Professor Nakos Protopapas (Cyprus). I am very pleased with the opportunity to attend this congress in my capacity of chairman of the association of Cypriot civilian engineers and architects. The problems under discussion are common and as such they ask for common efforts in order to cope with the catastrophes caused by earthquakes. I would like to point out the high standing of the papers and of the discussions.

Dr Engineer Groschy Bela (Hungary). I come from a country which, generally, is safe from earthquakes. Nevertheless, I learned here, within the congress, many useful things for our engineers whose buildings are threatened by other dangers like wind, technical vibrations, corrosion. The Romanian researchers are highly competent and we have a good collaboration with them. I was pleased with the new Romanian researches presented within the papers, especially with those referring to the anti-seismic building techniques. The paper I have delivered coincided, in its essentials, with these researches, which was a matter of great satisfaction for me.

Dr Engineer Horea Sandi (Romania). In my paper, I showed the concerns of the Romanian researchers with finding economical ways ensuring anti-seismic protection to the future buildings. Experience showed us that the prestressed concrete prefabs are very good and we think to use them also as pillars, especially as partially prestressed pillars for industrial workshops. The solving of inside transport on the ground instead of travelling cranes would greatly simplify this kind of construction. We are also concerned with other problems like mixed blending of prefab elements and others in order to raise the industrialization degree of the building operations.

SPILJAK SUBMITS REPORT TO TU CONGRESS 21 NOV

AU221052Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1034 GMT 21 Nov 78 AU

[Report by Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, entitled "The Yugoslav Trade Union Federation in the Struggle of the Workers Class for the Development of Self-Managing Socioeconomic Relations and the Political System of Socialist Self-Management" submitted at the second plenary session of the Eighth Congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation in the Great Hall of the Trade Unions in Belgrade on 21 November--live]

[Excerpts] Comrades, dear guests: We are holding the Eighth Congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation at a time of intensive social activity and involvement of the workers class in strengthening and further developing the system of socialist self-management. In determining future tasks we proceed from the ideopolitical platform and the ideological orientations of the 11th LCY Congress. We focus our attention on an essential elaboration and implementation of the constitution and the law on associated labor, which has represented in the past period the most important content of the overall activity of the trade unions.

The period since the Seventh Congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation was particularly important for the development of socioeconomic relations and the system of socialist self-management. Significant results have been achieved in developing self-managing socioeconomic relations, material development, economic stabilization, the self-managing interest organization and the social and living standard. The political system of self-managing democracy, which is making it possible to an increasing and more complete extent to coordinate different self-managing interests in a democratic manner, has been further developed.

The strength of the working class and socialist society is being expressed more and more in the preservation of revolutionary achievements, in the strengthening of the feeling of togetherness, in the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities in the struggle against all anti-self-managing and antisocialist phenomena. All social preconditions have been created for the decisive influence of workers in associated labor and in society in general. Our trade union organization has made a significant contribution to all these changes.

In the past period the focus of the trade union organization's activity meant that it was in the main currents of society's further development and it has thus gained considerably in reputation among the workers class and society in general. As a part of the front of the subjective forces in the socialist alliance, the trade union organization has joined more effectively in the mechanism of socioeconomic relations and the system of self-management socialist democracy.

The trade union federation has made constant efforts for greater production and productivity, but against a levelling of income, inactivity [Spiljak corrects himself] idle workers and for supporting work and creative activity, without any hesitation and opportunism. The activity in preparing and adopting the law of associated labor was particularly important.

Now we are facing the vital task of directing the basic focus of our activity toward implementing the self-managing solutions in the basic and work organizations, in the self-managing interest communities. The present moment is characterized by the fact that numerous experiences have been gained and important results have been achieved in many fields; but the principled decisions and legal solutions must now be transformed everywhere into self-managing actuality in order to make the system work as completely as possible.

The care for man, for the producer was the basis for numerous actions, ranging from the distribution of income according to the results of work, work safety, housing construction, hot food and child care, to vacations and recreation. This has contributed to an increase in the standard of living of workers and to an increase in the reputation of the trade union organization which was the proponent of these actions.

Special attention was paid to the professional and sociopolitical training of workers, and good results have been achieved. The cultural activity of numerous workers' societies and clubs has experienced increased enthusiasm and significant results. Great results have been achieved in developing the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The trade union organization has made a significant contribution to this, particularly in the basic and work organizations and in the local communities. Every other worker is included in various forms of training and education for defense and protection, and the all-people's defense and social self-protection have become a component part of the concern of the workers themselves.

The activity of the trade unions, as the organization of the workers class, has contributed to the solution of many problems of interrepublican cooperation and of full equality of the republics and provinces. The trade union organization has continuously supported all efforts and measures for a more rapid development of the underdeveloped regions, and will continue to do this in the future. All this has further strengthened the brotherhood and unity of the peoples and nationalities and the cohesion of our socialist community.

In the period since the last congress, the general reputation of our country in the world has been strengthened and consolidated, and our trade union cooperation has developed well. Links have been established with several new organizations, and in the period since the last congress over 1,200 delegations exchanged visits at all levels.

The constituting of work and composite organizations and the correct solution of income relations within them, through a determination of the criteria and norms for the participation in the jointly created revenue and income, are being increasingly more confirmed and are yielding increasingly better results. There are already many good solutions in nearly all activities and territories which we must constantly follow, study and transfer to other organizations. But here, too, there are quite a few problems; cases of a lack of clarity and of solutions that are not in accord with the law on associated labor.

It is precisely the sphere of the income-based relations within work and composite organizations that is today becoming that key link in the further development of self-managing and all economic relations to which we must devote the greatest attention, because without a correct solution for the self-managing income relations there can be no social or economic motivation for more efficient economic operations and for the creation of a higher income; nor will it be possible to realize the principle of distribution according to work without such a solution. For this reason we must resolutely oppose all procrastination, passiveness and hesitation in implementing the provisions of the law on associated labor. And there are many instances of such procrastination.

The political system of socialist self-management is being built and perfected simultaneously with the construction of the economic system, and thus the power of the workers class is being strengthened and the role and responsibility of the self-managing associated labor are increasing. All the necessary institutional prerequisites have been created for this development of the political system. As a result, the workers class has at its disposal a part of the realized income of basic organizations and, through its delegates at all other levels, it also influences that part of the income which is allotted for general social needs. These are the rights which the working people have today, according to all decisions. But in practice, they use only part of these rights.

A special problem is that of controlling and deciding the use of that part of the income which is allotted for general social needs, for interest communities and all sociopolitical communities. Delegates nominated by the trade union organization are elected to these organs, and for this reason the trade union organization must be responsible for their work. When it happens, for instance, that the economy becomes overburdened and does not have a sufficient influence on these allotments and on the use of funds, then the trade unions, too, must bear their share of the responsibility. It is an important role and responsibility of the trade unions, as an organization of the class, to uncover shortcomings here, call attention to opposition and help producers assume full control of income and of the system as a whole, as this is stipulated by the constitution and the law of associated labor. The interest and sociopolitical communities have enormous resources at their disposal and numerous vital problems concerning the working man are solved within them; thus the trade union organization must be more strongly present and engaged in them than in the past.

In these spheres we will continue to realize substantive cooperation within the framework of the socialist alliance as a front, and with all other subjective forces. It is for this purpose that the trade union's method of work at all levels must change. For this reason organizational changes have been made in order to make the entire organization more flexible and more capable of performing all these tasks in the political system.

Noticeable results have been achieved in material and social development and in all other spheres of life in the period since the last congress.

All the results, as well as our overall development, have been achieved with many difficulties, some of which are still topical and will continue to face us in the coming period. A vital weakness of the past period was a slowdown in the increase of productivity. It was only in 1977 that productivity began to increase more significantly. We know that considerable reserves exist in our economy for an increase of productivity in already existing plants. However, the greatest reserve is in a new attitude of workers' self-managers toward the means of production and in the organization of work itself.

In view of the fact that considerable differences exist from one collective to another, from one group to another, it is necessary to approach concretely every organization that is lagging to determine the reasons for the lagging and to take measures accordingly.

The next problem is that all kinds of expenditures, ranging from investment, general and common expenditures to personal incomes, are increasing above the created income, causing pressure on prices, instability and uneconomic operation. Since a great part of this expenditure is determined by self-managing agreements, in which the trade unions also participate, while the other part of expenditures is determined by the decisions of the self-managing and delegate organs, it is necessary to resolutely examine all of these decisions at all levels.

For this reason we must concretely support both the examination of suitability of the decisions on investments without a proper cover and all self-managing agreements and decisions on general and common expenditure which are not covered by actual income. It is necessary to examine the payment of all those personal incomes which are not backed by achieved productivity and income, and there are many such cases. We must be very realistic, responsible and resolute in implementing these positions because this essentially means a consistency in implementing the constitution and the law on associated labor.

We have reached a situation in which the role of associated labor as the basic proponent of expanded reproduction is seriously threatened.

What is at stake here is the system envisaged by the constitution and the law on associated labor. There was no meeting in recent months at which workers from the economy did not raise this question and seriously demand a change in this behavior. This was also one of the most resolute demands to the trade union congresses, requesting them to take a clear and resolute position. We must resolutely support this request. [applause]

Regarding the export of goods and services and the balance of payments situation in general, many difficulties exist at this moment. The negative balance of payments is becoming a serious brake against the more rapid development of the economy in general. Numerous collectives do not realize their production programs, or they are working with reduced capacities because of a shortage of foreign exchange. Many collectives turn to the state and expect to obtain foreign exchange from the federation, but there is not enough orientation toward income linkage between importers and exporters. Without such linkage and the assumption of responsibility for the balance of payments, toward which our entire system is directed, there will be no way out from the current difficulties.

There is another negative attitude which objectively pushes toward a strengthening of state regulation. This is a problem about which the workers are insufficiently or erroneously informed. Many collectives make feverish efforts to achieve a ban for everything they produce, while at the same time they make efforts for the free import of everything that they believe should be imported. For this reason we must resolutely support the efforts for a greater and longer-term orientation toward exports and toward efforts which increasingly transfer all import-export transactions to associated labor and which reduce the regulating powers of the administrative organs, which have been overemphasized in this field.

We are facing the task of drawing up and adopting medium-term plans for the 1981-1985 period. Through planning, the workers class insures a more complete, stable and harmonious development of the society and of self-managing reproduction relations. Plans must be based on income relations, on self-managing association of work and pooling of resources, on a free exchange of labor and on jointly created labor.

The earning and distribution of income and the distribution of personal incomes were a vital part of trade union activity for a self-managing settling of relations and for implementing the law on association of labor. Significant results have been achieved, both according to the profundity of changes as well as to the positive experiences acquired in this period. An enormous amount of work has been performed on drafting and implementing social accords, self-managing agreements, and other self-managing acts which formalize and further elaborate the provisions of the law on associated labor. An important ideological and practical struggle was waged in this connection for the distribution of income according to work and in support of work and creativity, but against inactivity and irresponsibility. Thanks to the efforts of the trade unions, a more realistic link between rights, obligations and responsibilities has been established.

Most difficulties and disagreements exist in connection with some fields. These fields are: The determination of the criteria and yardsticks for participating in the jointly created revenue and income; the settling of relations between the production basic organizations of associated labor and common services and in the exchange of labor in general.

The conditions under which the basic organizations earn income are very different. Certain branches and groups are in a more favorable situation regarding the earning of income and development, and they easily allocate it to all types of expenditures, including personal incomes.

Other branches and groups, despite their good work and productivity, have difficulties in creating the minimum income.

Certain unacceptable tendencies, among other things, have also manifested themselves in the mutual relations of basic organizations. These organizations are determining their participation in the joint revenues on the basis of individual costs of the associated basic organizations of associated labor and thus are legalizing the cost principle. They are introducing purchase-sale relations among the associated basic organizations of associated labor on the basis of the current market prices, but they have excluded in this connection their joint accord and joint risk. They are determining the compensation for the use of pooled resources in the jointly created income, in advance and in fixed amounts independently from the earned income. This continues to maintain the credit relationship in a new form. In determining the participation in the jointly created income, they are also determining in advance the resources for personal incomes in joint expenditure as a calculated amount which is the same for all associated basic organizations of associated labor, and in this manner the personal incomes continue to be treated as a production cost and the worker continues to be held in a hired labor relationship. For this reason these questions are not merely professional-technical questions but rather have a decisive influence on social relations and on the position of the working man. The trade unions must constantly analyze all solutions of this kind and support those which are in accord with the system and oppose those which are not.

According to a large number of new agreements between production and trade organizations, it is trade which does not share the same fate with production; does not assume the joint risk and earns higher incomes than its contributions warrant. But these agreements should include, among other things, a joint risk, the criteria for the distribution of joint revenue and income and the material costs and standards. All these and other questions must be elaborated and a simple transfer of formulations from the law on associated labor to the relations between the production and trade organizations should not be allowed.

As regards the practial realization of a free exchange of labor, we are still only beginning and we cannot be satisfied with the situation and with our work in this sphere. Much work is still needed for the ideological-political training of workers, especially delegations and delegates, and to acquaint them with the essence of the free exchange of labor. Thus far our activity has been primarily concerned with the constituting of the self-managing interest communities, and the trade unions have been rather heavily engaged in this. But both our activity and the broader social activity to change the actual relations between the users and suppliers of services have been lacking. For this reason the pooling of resources for joint needs has been carried out mainly by means of tax rates. This has resulted in surpluses in self-managing interest communities which formed their resources independently from their contributions to earning income. It is obvious that these systems of contributions must be replaced by self-managing accords between the users and suppliers of services.

We fail to make real changes in this sphere in the substance and method of our work, and fail to show a greater determination in solving open questions, the entire system will encounter difficulties because the superstructure is linked through a free exchange of labor with the economy on the basis of income. The concrete question now is how this should be achieved in education, culture, health, science, sports and in relations between the basic organizations and joint services, and so forth.

In the sphere of the distribution of resources for personal incomes, the general discussions about distribution according to work have now advanced to a search for yardsticks for the work and contribution of every individual organization.

A number of organizations have found such yardsticks and criteria which have already yielded extraordinary results. But on the whole we must state that not a single organization has as yet completely perfected the distribution of personal income. A large number of the new regulations [on income distribution] takes the presumed work, which in fact means a transformation of the working position, as the accounting basis of distribution. And the regulations of some other organizations limit in advance the level of personal incomes regardless of the results of work, and thereby also limit in advance the efforts. Objective yardsticks for the results of work for all positions and work tasks must be found in every community. This is frequently not done with the excuse that the jobs are specific and that it is therefore difficult or impossible to evaluate them. The yardsticks for measuring past work represent a special problem and too little has been done in this respect so far. They are extraordinarily important and in the future we must devote the greatest attention to them.

The law on associated labor determined a certain number of indicators for the obligatory statement of results of the business operations of work organizations. The Social Accounting Service has been publishing comparative surveys of results of business operations and has been sending them out to all basic organizations. But as a rule these surveys hardly ever reach the workers because they end up in the files of the leading cadres. The trade union organizations have not shown sufficient interest and determination thus far to bring these surveys to the workers and enable them to discuss them and make decisions on the basis of them.

The new regulations on distribution of personal incomes also fail to place sufficient value on difficult work conditions. This fact is now turning into a serious social problem and will quickly become an even greater problem. As long as qualifications represented the basic yardstick in this connection, everything was based on them and a high value was attached to them, whereas the more difficult work conditions, in which mainly workers of lower qualifications worked, were appreciably underrated. For this reason the shortage of workers in production occupations and a mass orientation of the youth to the school education for non-productive occupations now represent a problem. For this reason the attitude toward the more difficult work conditions, that is, the conditions for underground work, outside work, work in humidity, in noise, and so forth must be essentially changed and these conditions must be considerably more highly valued.

In recent years we have developed considerable activities and achieved quite positive results in our support for innovators and rationalizers. But in spite of all our efforts, the results achieved so far are too modest in view of the great possibilities and in view of results already achieved by the individual organizations and towns. We must extend all possible assistance and support to innovators and rationalizers, particularly by providing material and moral stimulation for their work. There should be no fear of their excessively high personal incomes if the results of their innovations are valued through the income of the collectives concerned.

The self-managing influence of workers has also been further strengthened in the sphere of social policy, and this fact has increased social and work security. The constant improvement in the standard of living and solidarity and mutuality provides a more consistent implementation of the socialist principle of distribution according to the results of work possible, and at the same time strengthens the unity and solidarity of the workers class. The view of the entire society that the social standard must grow more quickly than the personal standard is also being implemented, and this fact represents a significant contribution to solidarity and mutuality.

Truly extraordinary results have been achieved in the protection of the worker's rights emanating from work and work relationship, as well as the worker's self-managing rights. Those of the 5.2 million employed workers--that is, by this time 5.4 million of them--who have not been able to solve a problem within their own organization represent only a small percentage. But there are cases in which the worker at times is unable to realize his rights within his organization. In such cases both self-management and the trade union organization usually fail and the worker is compelled to seek protection from [illegible]e of his own organization; something which usually takes a long time. Even though such cases are relatively few, they nevertheless have a serious effect on the communities in which they occur and they are intolerable in a self-managing society. The trade unions must be considerably more resolute in preventing them. In regard to these questions, we must develop even more intensive cooperation with the legal officers for self-management and with the associated labor courts.

One of the most difficult problems with which we have constantly concerned outselves is the housing shortage. In the last 4 years alone more than 500,000 housing units have been built and the living space per person has increased from 13.2 to 14.1 square meters. About 10 percent of the country's national income has been allotted for housing construction in this period. But we cannot be satisfied with what we have achieved nor with results of our own work. Housing construction is slow and costly and the communal services represent a constant problem and a brake against more rapid construction. The right solutions have not as yet been found to insure that citizens will participate to a great extent with their own resources in the construction of the social housing, too. This, too, has hindered housing construction and more resolute steps must be made in this connection.

Significant results have been also achieved in employment. The number of employed workers in the social sector has increased from 1.2 million in 1947 to 5.4 million in 1978. More than 200,000 new workers have been employed annually in the social sector in the last 4 years alone. Yet, despite this rapid increase in employment, the number of those registered in the employment institutes [as seeking employment[has been constantly increasing. In the first half of this year the total number of persons registered in these institutes amounted to 734,817. The basic reason for this is the rapid dissolution of the village which has been unable to insure a constantly rising standard of living in the society, with an average landholding of three hectares of land per household. For a number of years to come employment will continue to represent a great problem in some regions in particular, and this problem will continue to engage the attention of the entire society. We must also create conditions for the more rapid employment in our country of the workers returning from temporary employment abroad and especially for those among them who have professional skills.

This is one side of the problem. The other side is the fact that even now in Yugoslavia there is a great shortage of labor force in several activities, professions and regions and this problem will continue to be intensified. It is already becoming a serious problem and a limiting factor in the development of many organizations and even entire branches. We are now short of about 17,000 skilled construction workers and the construction of many projects is lagging behind schedule precisely because of a shortage of workers. At this time there is also a shortage of some 4,000 skilled and highlyskilled electricians and plumbers and several thousand workers of other professions. But quite the opposite is the situation in some other professions. Thus, for instance, 41,000 graduates of secondary schools, of secondary economic schools and so forth are registered in employment institutes as seeking employment.

These few facts, which we must follow very closely and analyze in every community in the future, show the real importance of employment and the shortage of workers to which our trade union organization must devote the greatest attention. It is evident that the production jobs and more difficult work conditions are underrated, and that those jobs in offices and a formal possession of a diploma without any connection with the results of work are overrated. We must quickly study and more resolutely change this situation. [applause]

Many professional and highly trained professional cadres, whose skills are needed in many parts of the country, are registered in employment institutes in many cities as seeking employment. For instance, about 1,600 physicians are registered in Yugoslavia as unemployed. At the same time, 3,700 physicians are sought to fill vacant positions in Yugoslavia. Many agricultural, forestry and geology engineers, veterinarians and others are also waiting for employment in towns. Our system has granted every man complete freedom of choice as well as the freedom of choice of work. But those for whose school education the society has invested enormous resources have a moral and civic responsibility. The least that must be done in this respect is to insure that the employment institutes do not keep them on the unemployment lists because, for instance, the physicians are offered high personal incomes and housing and yet they refuse to accept the offered positions. [applause] A more responsible attitude of these cadres toward the profession for which they have been trained, as well as a better attitude toward the professional cadres in some communities, the attitude which we should cultivate more, would considerably help many organizations and places to obtain the necessary professional cadres.

In addition to our activities in the country, we have also developed cooperation with numerous trade union organizations in the world where important processes are in progress. Democratic and progressive forces search for new roads in the struggle for socialism. The production forces are developing increasingly more rapidly as a result of the scientific-technical revolution, as well as of the efforts of the peoples who have won their independence. The active peaceful coexistence and the cooperation among peoples and states on the basis of equality have become an essential prerequisite for peace and progressive change in the world. The nonalined movement, too, has further asserted itself in international relations with its consistent efforts to establish new international relations. The trade union movement in the world has encountered many oppositions and contradictions which hinder positive processes. Deep contradictions and numerous conflicts in the present world threaten the achievements of the workers and trade union movement. Despite the considerable degree of the trade unions' integration with the political systems, there is an intensification of attempts to make the trade unions renounce their demand and to transform them into a mere transmission for the forces in power, to push them into a social partnership or to turn them away from any actions aimed at solving vital social problems.

In some countries, as for instance in Chile and in some other countries, the trade union movement has been subjected to attacks of a fascist type aimed at breaking the workers class' opposition to the dictatorial regimes.

The trade union movement in the world is also confronted by the difficult consequences of the crisis in the existing international economic relations, a crisis which was only revealed by the oil crisis. A slowdown of economic growth, inflation, high unemployment rate, the declining standard of living, social insecurity and deterioration of the living and working conditions have affected workers of many countries but primarily the workers of developing countries.

However, the struggle launched by the nonalined and other developing countries to establish a new international economic system in accordance with the interests of all countries has not been sufficiently accompanied by appropriate actions by the trade union movement. A dialog between the trade unions of developing countries and the trade unions of the developed part of the world on finding the roads for the trade unions' contributions to solving these problems could not be realized because of the lack of understanding on the part of those who see the entire process of restructuring international economic relations as a victimization of the interests of workers of developed countries for the benefit of workers of developing countries. And the restructuring of the international economic relations cannot be reduced to mere social dimensions of development, to satisfying the basic needs, to employment and so forth. All this makes it necessary for the trade unions, too, to open a dialog on the question of a new international economic system and make their own contribution to the search for solutions.

The Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, as a trade union organization of a nonalined and developing country, will continue to develop the broadest cooperation with trade union organizations of all countries in solving the vital problems of development in the world in the long-term interests of the workers class. The struggle for national freedom and independence and against imperialism, colonialism, racism and all other forms of discrimination is essentially a struggle for the basic human rights. For this reason the Yugoslav trade unions will continue to extend their support to the peoples of South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Palestine and other peoples in their struggle for freedom, independence and for their right to self-determination. [applause] They will continue to extend their support and assistance to all those trade union organizations which struggle for the realization of trade union rights and democratic freedoms. [applause]

Considerable experience has been attained in our cooperation with the trade union organizations of nonalined and other developing countries as regards the questions of more rapid economic, social and cultural development, the development of the village and agrarian reform, industrialization, the management of the public sector, the activities of multinational companies, the participation of workers in decisionmaking, and so forth, and these experiences represent a basis for cooperation in connection with these and other questions of mutual interest.

We have developed very fruitful and useful cooperation with the trade union organizations of socialist countries. We have continued to exchange experiences with them as regards the results and problems of socialist construction, various methods in this construction as well as many other experiences in the activity of trade unions. We shall continue to cultivate this cooperation in the interest of our countries and in the interest of enriching the socialist practice.

The questions of socioeconomic development, the scientific-technological revolution, the migration of the labor force, employment, the protection of the human and work environment, the participation of workers in decisionmaking, and in general the role and activity of trade unions will continue to be the central topics in our cooperation with the European trade union organizations.

The federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia will continue to be actively engaged in multilateral cooperation and relations. There are numerous questions of interest for the workers class that can be considered at such meetings and within such actions. And in this connection there will always be complete equality of all participants, mutual respect, noninterference, and responsibility before one's own workers class will represent the starting basis.

As a part of our international activity we have developed cooperation with several European trade union organizations for the protection of our workers temporarily employed abroad. We have realized in this connection good and mutually beneficial cooperation and have achieved significant results. Whereas previously the main orientation in this respect had been to insure an organized departure of workers abroad and to protect their rights emanating from their work, in the past their departures have nearly ceased and the return home has started. The number of workers abroad has declined from over one million in 1973 to less than 700,000 this year. But the number of their families and especially of their children has increased and this fact has increased our responsibility for their overall position in these countries.

We cannot be satisfied with the results achieved in this connection. Our people are constantly exposed to various pressures and assimilation and it is the youth especially that is most exposed to these pressures and assimilation. The supplementary education [in the vernacular] has been provided so far for only half of the young people and more and more of them are forgetting their mother tongue. We must become seriously engaged in solving this problem and must open up the prospects for a return home. [applause] In general all our activity is increasingly more oriented to creating the conditions for their return at the time when they themselves decide to do so.

Comrades. It is through everyday practical activity that the trade union organization must prepare itself to successfully fulfill all these aforementioned tasks as well as those which will be determined by this congress. We must move even closer to the worker and to his cares and problems and thus contribute to the best solutions wherever the worker is making decisions, that is, in the basic organization of associated labor, the self-managing interest community and assemblies within the political system.

The further development of class awareness and solidarity of an increasingly more numerous workers class of Yugoslavia will be one of our important tasks in order to insure that the unified class interest of this class will be more and more strongly expressed. We must move the main sociopolitical activity to a greater extent to the basic organization and the local community, and it is within them that we must perceive problems, confront views and carry out a selection of alternatives; something which has in the past been done often within narrow circles or forums.

The tasks determined by the republican congresses and provincial conferences [of the trade union organizations] as well as by the draft resolution for the Eighth Congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia and by this report, which represent a basis for joint discussions at this congress, demand an even greater role of the trade unions and their more active attitude toward these questions and forthcoming tasks. All this imposes the need for our further action preparation through the everyday struggle for the comprehensive development of our socialist self-managing community.

Long live the workers class of Yugoslavia. Long live the SFRY headed by Comrade Tito. [applause]

PRC OFFICIAL GIVES STATEMENT TO TANJUG ON SFRY VISIT

LD300032Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2158 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In a statement for TANJUG made before his departure for Peking this evening, Ku Ming, vice minister of the PRC State Planning Committee, gave a positive assessment of the results of his 2-week visit to Yugoslavia.

Giving credit to Yugoslavia on its 30 years of socialist development and on the successes which it has achieved in material production and in raising the living standards of its people, Ku Ming stressed that all this had been achieved thanks to the correct orientation of the LCY headed by Comrade Tito, and thanks to the combination of the creative theory of scientific socialism with the conditions in Yugoslavia. Now the Chinese people, under the leadership of the CCP headed by Hua Kuo-feng, are struggling to realize the so-called four modernizations. This involves modernization of industry, agriculture, national defense and science, he said.

We shall conscientiously examine and study Yugoslavia's experience in the organization of modern production, stated Ku Ming. We shall convey to the Chinese people expressions of friendly feelings and the precious experience of the Yugoslav peoples. This will be a precious gift.

The Chinese delegation visited the republics of Croatia, Macedonia and Serbia, where they visited work collectives, and in the course of their stay they were received by Andrej Marinc, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. Emphasizing the cordiality of this meeting, Ku Ming said that in just such an atmosphere talks had also been held in the Federal Planning Institute, the Federal Statistics Institute, and in the Social Accountancy Service, as in all work collectives which they visited.

Expressing the wish that friendship between the Yugoslav and Chinese peoples be "eternally green", as he put it, Ku Ming took the opportunity to congratulate the peoples of Yugoslavia on the national holiday of the Day of the Republic, and expressed thanks for his warm welcome.

SUKRIJA ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON KOREAN REUNIFICATION

LD292343Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tokyo, 29 Nov, TANJUG--The Yugoslav delegation considers that continued efforts are necessary with a view to extending all possible assistance and support to the activities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and all forces working for the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea. This was stated today at the second international conference on the reunification of Korea by Yugoslav representative Ali Sukrija. Participating in the conference, which opened two days ago, are around 400 delegates from some forty countries, including Japan.

Sukrija further voiced the conviction that the Korean people will triumph in its struggle for the peaceful and independent reunification of its country. This reunification must result from the sovereign will of the people and without any interference from the side, he added. No one, said the Yugoslav representative, has the right to impose foreign hegemony upon the Korean people or influence its chosen road of development.

Yugoslavia regards the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Workers' Party of Korea as a sincere endeavour for a just solution to the Korean problem, said Sukrija.

Speaking of the non-aligned movement's stance with regard to Korea's reunification, Sukrija noted that non-aligned countries' continual emphasis of the need for full respect for the will of the Korean people and its right to decide alone on its own destiny. The non-aligned have always strongly denounced, at their meetings and in the United Nations, imperialist and all other maneuvers designed to retain Korea's division. The non-aligned have also expressed their deep concern over violations of the most fundamental rights of democratic and progressive forces and peoples in South Korea and have called for forceful measures by the international community to put an end to interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people, said Sukrija.

At their ministerial conference in Belgrade this summer, Sukrija added, the non-aligned countries emphasized that the reunification of Korea is possible only if it is peaceful and independent. If basic human and political rights are respected in South Korea and all foreign troops withdrawn from the peninsula.

TANJUG INTERVIEWS PLO OFFICIAL ON INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY DAY

LD291834Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, 29 Nov, TANJUG--Member of the PLO Central Council Arabi Avad has stated to TANJUG's correspondent in Beirut that the Palestinians are convinced "that all peaceloving countries in the world will continue giving support to the Palestinian people, which is fighting a just struggle for the realization of its legitimate national rights".

Arabi Avad especially pointed out that non-aligned and socialist countries have so far "confirmed many times by deed their principled support and assistance to the Palestinian people and revolution, and especially to our struggle for return to the fatherland, for the right to self-determination and for the creation of an independent Palestinian state".

On the occasion of "the day of international solidarity with the Palestinian people" Arabi Avad pointed out that four years ago the United Nations adopted resolutions which recognize the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and confirm the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. In this connection he set forth the view that "the Camp David accords, which are contrary to the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly, the summits of the non-aligned and Arab countries, as well as of other similar international gatherings, are just aimed at depriving the Palestinian people of its legitimate national rights".

In conclusion Arabi Avad expressed the conviction that the international support to the Palestinian people and its just struggle "will be still more effective and so become a fresh incentive for the realization of the aims of the Palestinian revolution".

BRIEFS

SOVIET BANK DELEGATION--Belgrade--Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of finance, today received the delegation of the USSR Investment Bank (Stroybank) led by Mikhail Semenovich Zotov, president of the bank. The talks concerned cooperation between the banks of the two countries, as well as the place and role of the banks in our system. It was noted that there are possibilities for still greater cooperation, especially in the field of joint financing of projects in the construction sectors. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD]